Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1873. NUMBER 21

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after March 9, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR,S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.22	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	12.19PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.15	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	6 00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.05PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	11.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11 30AM
Mansfield	6 40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville	9.20	9.20	6.37	2.13
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.25	4.20
Rochester	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
On and after Dec. 22d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINK.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINK.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		8.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8 00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's.	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Wall's No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
		Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
		Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Wall's No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Express Accom:		Wilkinsburg Ac	
Brinton No1,	4 50 p m	No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:10 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Wall's No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Wall's Ac. No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:00 p m. New York 6:34 p m.
Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6 10 a m.
Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.
Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.
Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 2:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 2:30 p m.
Wall's Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh at 3:00 p m, arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania R. R. Company have opened a city ticket office No. 55 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street. Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the offices as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave depot at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Mail Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Oil City Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
Brinton's Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Express Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brinton's Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
Ac	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 9.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.
Mail train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 4 00 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. E. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Polly Hice, late of the township of Hanover, in said county, deceased.

And now, April 30th, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, to-wit: Joseph Minesinger residence in Fulton county, Ill., Anson Minesinger, George W. Minesinger, Elizabeth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, and Samuel Minesinger, residing in Wilson county, Tenn., David Minesinger, residing in Venango county, Pa., Mary Minesinger, Abagail Minesinger, residing in the State of California, Ruth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa., Elizabeth Minesinger and Martha Minesinger, residence unknown, James Minesinger, residence in Montana Territory, Henry Minesinger, J. Q. A. Minesinger and Martha Needham, residing in the State of Indiana, James Minesinger, residence in the State of Illinois, John Minesinger and Thomas Minesinger, residence unknown, Anthony Minesinger, residence unknown, Rosanna Barnum, residence unknown, Ailsey Minesinger, intermarried with Alexander Nash, residing in the State of Indiana, and all others interested to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of the said decedent, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the Second Monday of June, A. D. 1873. A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.
CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, May 6, 1873. —my9-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Henrici & Lenz, Trustees, vs W. F. Modes, et al. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, Fi. Fa. No. 36 and 37, March Term, 1873.

Dominic Betoheller, vs W. F. Modes. } Fi. Fa. No. 37, March Term, 1873.

John Miller vs WF Modes, } Fi. Fa. No. 38, March Term, 1873.

And now to wit: April 29th, 1873, Joseph Ledlie, Esq., is appointed an Auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale of personal property sold on the above writs, and now in the hands of Sheriff White. By the Court.
BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
A true extract from the Record.
Attest: JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in THE RADICAL building, Third street, Beaver, Pa., on SATURDAY, MAY 24th, 1873, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. JOSEPH LEDLIE, Auditor.
my9 3t.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County: In the matter of the final account of William Brunton, and James M. Reed, executors of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Brotherton, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 29th, 1873, the Court on motion appoint F. H. Agnew and J. M. Buchanan, Esqs., Auditors to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants.
From the Record.
Attest: JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditors above named will attend to the duties of their appointment at the Court House, in Beaver, on WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.
F. H. AGNEW,
my9-3t. J. M. BUCHANAN,

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed *Nisi*, viz:

Personal property to the amount of $299 07 retained by widow of Henry Scheibner, deceased. Andrew Carothers, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $299 98 retained by widow of William Toland, deceased. Samuel Gorsuch, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $266 40 retained by widow of James M. Smith, deceased. J. M. Smith and James Christy, executors.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Eaton, deceased. Nancy Eaton and James Eaton, admr's.

Personal property to the amount of $299 68 retained by widow of John K. Buckley, deceased. Jacob E. Sharer, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Doherty, deceased. J. H. Doherty, administrator.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Robert Wilkison, deceased. Robert Patton and Wm Wilkison, executors.

Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Ingraham Boyd, deceased. M. Camp, Jr., administrator.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 19th day of June, 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.
my16-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, June 11th, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:

Final account of John Edgar, administrator of the estate of Andrew Stratton, deceased.
Final account of John Freshkorn, executor of the estate of John Mink, deceased.
Final account (personal) of Andrew Watterson, executor of the estate of Samuel Harbison, dec'd.
Final account of John Sterling, guardian of Elizabeth R., minor child of William Sterling.
Final account of Margaret McMahan, administrator of John McMahan, deceased.
Final account of Daniel Figley, guardian of Matilda Erb, deceased, minor child of J. C. Erb, deceased.
Account of David Scott, executor of the estate of Dr. L. Eider, deceased.
Partial account (real) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, deceased.
Final account (Personal) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, dec'd.
Final account of Sarah W. Brunson, administratrix of the estate of John W. Brunson, deceased.
Final account (personal) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.
Final account (real) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.
Final account (real) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.
Final account (personal) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.
Final account of J. C. Wilson, guardian of Nancy McCracken, minor child of John McCracken, dec'd.
Final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the estate of Serapta W. Duston, deceased.
Final account of Robert Cooper, guardian of Charles, Abraham G. and George W., minor children of Abram Bruce, deceased.
Final account of S. B. Wilson, Esq., guardian of Sena Russell, minor child of Ralph W. Russell, deceased.
my16-4t J. I. STOKES, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ROWE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Rowe, deceased, late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.,
Ohio township.
apr11-6t

The Beaver Radical.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Richardson and the Civil Service—The United States at Vienna—Satisfied for Once—Louisiana Matters.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1873.

It turns out that the reports put in circulation some ten days or two weeks since relative to the recommendations to be made by Secretary Richardson, concerning certain modifications of the present civil service regulations, were not strictly true. Mr. Richardson has been greatly annoyed by these misrepresentations, and has, at last, concluded to furnish the press with a true statement of his views upon civil service reform.

He says that before the present regulations were adopted the places in the departments were filled by competition between members of Congress; that the most "cheeky" members were always the most successful in obtaining places for their constituents. He thinks the present system a great improvement upon the old, yet sees that it needs many modifications before it can be regarded as the most desirable system that could be adopted. He does not propose to go backward in the movement at all. He will make no recommendation that he does not regard as a step in advance. He has no notion, whatever, of recommending that a new rule be adopted looking to consultation with members of Congress in making appointments. He says that under the present system the competition has been changed from a strife between members of Congress to a mere contest of literary and educational qualifications, without regard to practical business tact or moral character.

Mr. Richardson will, therefore, recommend the continuance of competitive examinations, but will further recommend the giving of greater prominence to the fitness of the applicant for the particular duties to which he or she is to be assigned. In cases of examinations for promotions he suggests that greater weight be attached to the habits and character of the applicant. He further suggests the propriety of making absolute the prohibition against making removals simply for the purpose of creating vacancies. He will insist upon the retention of the present rule making all appointments probationary, insomuch that no appointee can consider himself firmly established in his place until after six months trial. He thinks that there should be some limit to permitting ladies to compete for positions for which their entire experience in life gives them no qualification. The report that he would recommend the apportionment of appointments among the several States is correct.

The last suggestion will be that the examining board consist of persons not in any way connected with the departments; that they be required to remain in perpetual session and to examine applicants at any time without the formality of a written application and designation.

This is putting a quite different face upon the matter. Though it is quite plain that there is still great room for improvement, yet, without question, the above recommendations are valuable and are, in truth, a step in advance. The enemies of reform who seek to break down all systems and return to the old Democratic plan of dividing the spoils have gained nothing by their misrepresentations of the position occupied by Judge Richardson.

The task of exhibiting to the European world what the Great Republic has done, is doing and can do, in the fields of art, agriculture and manufactures, has been left to private enterprise. Though reports indicate that the American department at the Vienna Exposition is still in a very backwark condition, so much so as to call out the ridicule of certain English newspaper correspondents, yet we have very good reasons to believe that before the great World's Fair shall have come to a close the "yankee nation" will appear in a very creditable light. Of course, we will have beaten the world in reapers, mowers, threshing machines, hay rakes, big pumkins, squashes and the like. In the manufacture of textile fabrics, cutlery and the finer goods generally, we will probably be left in the background. But there is something more than big pumpkins and mowing machines to be shown there. As a nation we have done a considerable amount of boasting on the subject of our superior educational institutions. One would think it out of the question to make an exhibition of this kind of thing at a fair, but our native ingenuity has not been daunted by the difficulties in the way. If we could but get the consent of our European neighbors to get up a grand *spelling match* there could be no doubt as to the result. We would spell the last one of them down. But, as we can't get them into this kind of an arrangement, we can do the next best thing, and Commissioner Eaton of the National Bureau of Education, is doing it. He proposes to show them the books we use in our schools, the maps and charts that adorn the walls of our school rooms, the various kinds of desks and seats that our boys and girls occupy, and a great many other kinds of school apparatus and curious contrivances that we have about our schools. A full sized, fully equipped, school house is being erected on the Exposition grounds. Photographic views of some of our finest school buildings will be exhibited. Washington City has sent a model of the Franklin School building, one of the finest and most conveniently arranged buildings for educational purposes in the United States. Mr. Eaton has already made three large shipments of this kind of material to Vienna, and, in a short time, will make another. The Europeans may then begin to learn what makes the Americans so very smart and shrewd. They will, at least, learn that we have ideas of our own concerning various educational systems. In this particular we will not be behind.

General Grant has done one act, at least, about which no one, Republican, Democrat nor Liberal Reformer, has been able to find fault. He has tendered to Hon. Edward Pierrepont, of New York, the mission to St. Petersburg. Mr. Pierrepont [illegible] of the President's, and [illegible] even discover that he has [illegible] President any presents, and, therefore they are not able to charge him with having been bribed. It is really refreshing to have a little change. It does one good to see them contented with even this single act of the administration.

Judge Pierrepont, though in no sense a partisan, is in perfect accord with the President on questions of public policy. He is one of the most eminent lawyers of the country, and will reflect great credit on our service abroad. His character is irreproachable. He has a national reputation for the strictest integrity and the highest sense of honor. The appointment is certainly a most excellent one.

Such terms as "Kellogg usurpation," "federal interference," "bayonet law," and the like, have been so frequently and constantly used by the editors of Democratic and make-believe Independent journals that they have lost all meaning. There is a maxim about the possibility of there being "too much of a good thing," but these journalistic gentlemen seem to have forgotten it. There is an old story of the boy who cried "Wolf" when there was no wolf, but these pretended guardians of the liberties of the people have forgotten that, too. The people have heard the cry, and they have come forth to drive away the wolf, but in so many instances they have found themselves deceived that they are beginning to pay but little attention to the charges of usurpation and fraud and corruption. Some day there may be veritable usurpation and fraud, but the cry, however earnest, however loud, will not awaken the people.

William Pitt Kellogg may be a bad man, a corrupt man, an unprincipled man. As to that I know nothing. Mr. McEnery may be a most excellent, just, charitable, honorable gentleman. As to *that* I know nothing. But, what grounds can any of these things furnish for the use of such terms as "federal interference" and "bayonet law?" What has the general government done to cause it to be censured for the unhappy state of affairs in Louisiana? What would these men have the administration do? Would they have President Grant recognize McEnery as the lawful governor? Would they have him furnish United States troops, upon the requisition of McEnery, to assist in another Colfax massacre? Would they have him do this? or would they simply have him do nothing? Would they have our soldiers stand by and witness the murder of hundreds of men, without putting forth a hand to quell the disturbance? But enough?

Enough of this. If such be "independent journalism" may Heaven preserve us from entering such a field. SAM.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Spain is evidently in for much more than a series of changes of government. She is undergoing, nearly a century later, something very like the same process that France underwent in her great throes of 1789 and the following years, but undergoing it in a milder form—milder partly on account of the familiarity of the mind of Europe with the character of the social movements which created so much wonder, enthusiasm, and terror then, partly on account of the more phlegmatic nature of the Spaniard, which does not seem to take the malady of suspicion nearly so violently as the nature of the Frenchman. There was—as De Tocqueville very well brought out in those latest chapters of his book on the French Revolution which Mr. Henry Reeve has just added to the second edition of his excellent translation—a universal expectation of completely new social forces and new possibilities of government, prevading Europe for years before the French Revolution, an expectation which added enormously to the exciting character of that great event. Throughout Europe men believed that they were on the eve of changes in which society would be quite transfigured, and this belief, which, curiously enough, prevaded most completely not those classes which were most miserable, but those which were far above want and living in luxury, stimulated every wave of emotion and passion which spread over France, and intoxicated the actors in those great scenes. Spain has at least the advantage that the changes which her political and social life seems destined to undergo are no longer waited for with awe, as if they were the results of the inspiration of a sort of divine Muse. The excitement of the drama has been in great degree discounted by the history of the revolutions in 1789, 1830, 1848. Spain knows that no golden era of society is to be expected from any changes, however fundamental; that the alternative [illegible] anarchy, and strict taxation [illegible] government, is the [illegible] most enthusiastic republics have once [illegible] again been much severer sufferers than even despotic States; that if a Federal Republic is to succeed, the Federal Republic must not hope to restore a social Paradise, but must drill its troops, impose discipline, resist riot, adjust taxation, and enforce justice. There is now, thanks to France, no vast illusion, no rainbow of imaginary hope, to dazzle the eyes of ignorant Spain. There may be great changes for the better, or great changes for the worse—and for a time, at least, we fear the latter are the more likely—but there will be no such wild intoxication as alone rendered the great French agony of hope and fear possible. And fortunately, too, Spain takes differences of political opinion easier than France. Carlists, Alfonsists, Radicals, and Republicans get on very fairly together, except during the crisis of a physical struggle. That "fear" which Gambetta justly tells us is that the great curse of France does not seem to take root easily in Spain. The danger rather is of an apathy too great to admit of the people taking any side definitely, so as to render organization possible. As the French have always had a genius for centralization—which it is a pity, by the way, they did not manage to impart more effectually to the Spaniards during their occupation of Spain—the Spaniards appear to have always had, and still have, a taste for decentralization, and the fear is that this will so favor disorganization as to render the process of new political crystallization difficult, tardy, and inadequate. The example of Madrid has none of the fascination for the other great cities of Spain, for Barcelona, and Seville, and Malaga, that the example of Paris has for Lyons, and Marseilles, and Bourdeaux. This, indeed, is the argument for that "Federal" Republic which is now apparently in the ascendant. But this fact makes the political future of Spain even more uncertain than political future of France ever was. Spain is like a ship built in cellular compartments, less easy to wreck as a whole, more easy to break up into distinct parts. Now that the army is in active decomposition, and that the voice of the only actual authority left is favorable to Federalism rather than unification, it becomes a very difficult matter indeed to anticipate the course of political change.

It seems, however, from the accounts, that the actual Government is not only not in fault for suppressing the Permanent Committee appointed by the National Assembly before its separation, but that it was almost compelled to take that course. A rebellion had been apparently organized by the friends of the Permanent Committee against the Government. The Government was called upon by the Permanent Committee to revise the course decided on by the National Assembly, to recall that body, and put off the election of a Constituent Cortes. An armed demonstration, it is said by "Monarchical" Volunteers, was made in favor of policy, so that it became a question of life and death between the Permanent Committee and the Government. If the Permanent Committee had won, there would have been a *coup d'etat* and a reaction. But the victory of the Government only means the dissolution of the Permanent Committee. The amitary party, some of them Reactionists—including apparently Marshal Serrano—some of them radicals, clearly demanded a retrograde step, and the indefinite postponement of the election of the Constituent Cortes. They have been beaten in fair fight, and Senor Castelar and his friends remain at the head of affairs, and intend to convoke the Constituent Cortes for the 1st of June, when there seems at present little doubt that the idea of a Federal republic will be broached, and probably command the votes of a majority of the members.

But to our minds, it matters far less what kind of government is to rule Madrid than what sort of authority that government is to exercise. The reason that we look upon the crisis at Madrid as a new stage in a slowly-developing revolution, is that hitherto in every change in the political kaleidoscope since the death of General Prim, there has been clear loss of administrative force to the Government. Amadeo found little, and that little ebbed gradually way during his short reign. The republic which succeeded Amadeo inherited a very small remnant of authority, but even that it has wasted through the fear of incurring unpopularity. It cannot maintain any of its captains in Catalonia, but removes one after the other for their unpopular measures for restoring discipline to the demoralized army. The last report, not yet confirmed, before the news came of the struggle in Madrid, was that General Velarde was about to resign because his measures of discipline against the mutinous soldiers were not supported by his civil superiors. Of course it is the special danger of a federal government to yield too much to local opinion on all political matters. But a federal government without a central army to depend upon is not really a government at all, it is only a board for hearing complaints from all sides on which it has no power to take action. With the Northern provinces overrun by the Carlists, with secret Alfonsists clothed in whatever military prestige may be left to the officers of the army, with Radicals dreading the break up of Spain into a federation, and Federalists governing only by the favor of the masses, and without any power to enforce their will concerning any matter on which the masses do not regard it with complacency, it seems to us more than likely that Spain is on the way to a complete dissolution of her political unity into its elements.

But though we see, or think we see, signs of a much longer interval than we had hoped before civil order can be re-established in Spain, we are disposed to think that the very process of disintegration itself is as likely as not to overcome that strong municipal feeling, that preference for the authority of local juntas and the federal idea, which is now for the moment clearly in the ascendant. History seems to show that a despotic monarchy, while it admits of something very like practical federation under it, without endangering the outward form of national unity, has very little tendency to produce such ardent popular love of national unity as we have seen prevalent in Europe of late years. But it seems also to show that the inevitable tendency of popular revolutions like that which is now progressing in Spain is to bring about—through much grief, through tribulation and anguish, and much blood—that sense of mutual need and mutual dependence out of which true national unity grows. Revolution on the large scale—on such a scale as Spain seems but too likely to undergo—is a terrible fire; but it does frequently seem to fuse the component elements of national life as nothing else fuses them, and this in spite of the bitter party animosities it is apt to excite. We fear the Federal Republic in Spain is little more than a name for a period of revolution; but we should expect to find that the Federal idea itself would hardly survive the chaos into which it will probably plunge Spain, and that Spanish unity will mean a much more solid thing after the chaos than it did before.

THE case of Stokes will be heard before the New York Court on the 26th.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER V.

LETTER OF THE LADY SUPERIOR.

"Your ladyship will forgive the brevity of my present letter. The public examinations are but just concluded, and I have to communicate to all the parents and guardians the progress which our pupils have made during the past year. To you I may well be brief, having to say much in few words. Your ladyship's daughter has proved herself first in every sense of the word. The testimonials which I inclose, and her own letter, in which she will detail to you the prizes which she has won, and the happiness which she feels in her success, will surely please, and I hope delight you. For myself, it is the less necessary that I should say much, because I see that there will soon be no more occasion to keep with us a young lady so far advanced. I send my respects to your ladyship, and in a short time I shall take the liberty of offering you my opinion as to what in future may be of most advantage to her.

"My good assistant will tell you about Ottilie."

LETTER OF THE ASSISTANT.

"Our reverend superior leaves it to me to write to you of Ottilie, partly because, with her ways of thinking about it, it would be painful to her to say what has to be said; partly, because she herself requires some excusing, which she would rather have done for her by me.

"Knowing, as I did too well, how little able the good Ottilie was to show out what lies in her, and what she is capable of, I was all along afraid of this public examination. I was the more uneasy, as it was to be of a kind which does not admit of any especial preparation; and even if it had been conducted as usual, Ottilie never can be prepared to make a display. The result has only too justified my anxiety. She has gained no prize; she is not even amongst those whose names have been mentioned with approbation. I need not go into details. In writing, the letters of the other girls were not so well formed, but the strokes were far more free. In Arithmetic, they were all quicker than she; and in the more difficult problems, which she does best, there was no examination. In French, she was outshone and outtalked by many; and in history she was not ready with her names and dates. In geography, there was a want of attention to the public divisions; and for what she could do in music there was neither time nor quiet enough for her few modest melodies to gain her attention. In drawing she certainly would have gained the prize; her outlines were clear, and the execution most careful and full of spirit; unhappily, she had chosen too large a subject, and it was incomplete.

"After the pupils were dismissed, the examiners consulted together, and we teachers were partially admitted into the council. I very soon observed that of Ottilie either nothing would be said at all, or if her name was mentioned, it would be with indifference, if not disapproval. I hoped to obtain some favor for her by a candid description of what she was, and I ventured it with the greatest earnestness, partly because I was only speaking my real convictions, and partly because I remembered in my own younger years finding myself in the same unfortunate case. I was listened to with attention, but as soon as I had ended, the presiding examiner said to me very kindly but laconically, 'We presume capabilities: they are to be converted into accomplishments. This is the aim of all education. It is what is distinctly intended by all who have the care of children, and silently and distinctly by the children themselves. This also is the object of examinations, where teachers and pupils are alike standing their trial. From what we learn of you, we may entertain good hopes of the young lady, and it is to your own credit also that you have paid so much attention to your pupils' capabilities. If in the coming year you can develop these into accomplishments, neither yourself nor your pupil shall fail to receive your due praise.'

"I had made up my mind to what must follow upon all this; but there was something worse that I had not anticipated, which had soon to be added to it. Our good superior, who like a trusty shepherdess could not bear to have one of her flock lost, or, as was the case here, to see it undistinguished, after the examiners were gone could not contain her displeasuse, and said to Ottilie, who was standing quite quietly by the window, while the others were exulting over their prizes, 'Tell me, for heaven's sake, how can a person look so stupid if she is not so?' Ottilie replied, quite calmly, 'Forgive me, my dear mother, I have my headache again to day, and it is very painful.' Kind and sympathizing as she generally is, the Superior this time answered, 'No one can believe that,' and turned angrily away.

"Now it is true—no one can believe it—for Ottilie never alters the expression of her countenance. I have never even seen her move her hand to her head when she has been asleep.

"Nor was this all. Your ladyship's daughter, who is at all times sufficiently lively and impetuous, after her triumphs to-day was overflowing with the violence of her spirits. She ran from room to room with her prizes and testimonials, and shook them in Ottilie's face. 'You have come badly off this morning,' she cried. Ottilie replied in her calm, quiet way, 'This is not the last day of trial,'—'But you will always remain the last,' cried the other, and ran away.

"No one but myself saw that Ottilie was disturbed. She has a way when she experiences any sharp unpleasant emotion which she wishes to resist, of showing it in the unequal color of her face; the left cheek becomes for a moment flushed, while the right turns pale. I perceived this symptom, and I could not prevent myself from saying something. I took our Superior aside, and spoke seriously to her about it. The excellent lady acknowledged that she had been wrong. We considered the whole affair; we talked it over at great length together, and not to weary your ladyship, I will tell you at once the desire with which we concluded, namely, that you will for a while have Otilie with yourself. Our reasons you will yourself readily perceive. If you consent, I will say more to you on the manner in which she should be treated. The young lady your daughter we may expect will soon leave us, and we shall then with pleasure welcome Ottilie back to us.

"One thing more, which another time I might forget to mention; I have never seen Ottilie eager for anything, or at least ask pressingly for anything. But there have been occasions, however rare, when, on the other hand she has wished to decline things which have been pressed upon her, and she does it with a gesture which to those who have caught its meaning is irresistible. She raises her hands, presses the palms together, and draws them against her breast, leaning her body a little forward at the same time, and turns such a look upon the person who is urging her, that he will be glad enough to cease to ask or wish for anything of her. If your ladyship ever sees this attitude, as with your treatment of her it is not likely that you will, think of me, and spare Ottilie."

Edward read these letters aloud, not without smiles and shakes of the head. Naturally, too, there were observations made on the persons and on the position of the affair.

"Enough!" Edward cried at last, "it is decided. She comes. You, my love, are provided for, and now we can get forward with our work. It is becoming highly necessary for me to move over to the right wing to the Captain; evenings and mornings are the time for us best to work together, and then you, on your side, will have admirable room for yourself and Ottilie."

Charlotte made no objection, and Edward sketched out the method in which they should live. Among other things, he cried, "It is really very polite in this niece to be subject to a slight pain on the left side of her head. I have it frequently on the right. If we happen to be afflicted together, and sit opposite one another—I leaning on my right elbow, and she on her left, and our heads on the opposite sides, resting on our hands—what a pretty pair of pictures we shall make."

The Captain thought that might be dangerous.

"No, no!" cried out Edward. "Only do you, my dear friend, take cars of the D, for what will become of B, if poor C is taken away from it?"

"That, I should have thought, would have been evident enough," replied Charlotte.

"And it is indeed," cried Edward; "he would turn to his A, to his Alpha and Omega," and he sprung up and taking Charlotte in his arms, pressed her to his breast.

CHAPTER VI.

The carriage which brought Ottilie drove up to the door. Charlotte went out to receive her. The dear girl ran to meet her, threw herself at her feet, and embraced her knees.

"Why such humility?" said Charlotte, a little embarrassed, and endeavoring to raise her from the ground.

"It is not meant for humility," Ottilie answered, without moving from the position in which she had placed herself; "I am only thinking of the time when I could not reach higher than your knees, and when I had just learnt to know how you loved me."

She stood up, and Charlotte embraced her warmly. She was introduced to the gentlemen, and was at once treated with especial courtesy as a visitor. Beauty is a welcome guest everywhere. She appeared attentive to the conversation, without taking part in it.

The next morning Edward said to Charlotte, "What an agreeable, entertaining girl she is!"

"Entertaining!" answerd Charlotte, with a smile; "why, she has not opened her lips yet."

"Indeed!" said Edward, as he seemed to bethink himself; "that is very strange."

Charlotte had given the new-comer but a very few hints on the management of the household. Ottilie saw rapidly all the arrangements, and what was more, she felt them. She comprehended easily what was to be provided for the whole party, and what for each particular member of it. Everything was done with the utmost punctuality; she knew how to direct, without appearing to be giving orders, and when any one had left anything undone, she at once set it right herself.

As soon as she had found how much time she would have to spare, she begged Charlotte to divide her hours for her, and to these she adhered exactly. She worked at what was set before her in the way which the Assistant had described to Charlotte. They let her alone. It was but seldom that Charlotte interfered. Sometimes she changed her pens for others which had been written with, but these, she found, would soon be cut sharp and fine again.

The ladies had agreed with one another when they were alone to speak nothing but French, and Charlotte persisted in it the more, as she found Ottilie more ready to talk in foreign language, when she was told it was her duty to exercise herself in it. In this way she often said more than she seemed to intend. Charlotte was particularly pleased with a description, most complete, but at the same time most charming and amiable, which she gave her one day, by accident, of the school. She felt her to be a delightful companion, and before long she hoped to find in her an attached friend.

At the same time she looked over again the more early accounts which had been sent her of Ottilie, to refresh her recollection with the opinion which the Superior and the Assistant had formed about her, and compare them with her in her own person. For Charlotte was of opinion that we cannot too quickly become acquainted with those with whom we have to live, that we may know what to expect of them; what we may hope to do in the way of improvement with them, and what we must make up our minds, one for all, to tolerate and let alone.

This examination led her to nothing new, indeed; but much which she already knew become of greater meaning and importance. Ottilie's moderation in eating and drinking, for instance, became a real distress to her.

The next thing on which the ladies were employed was Ottilie's toilet. Charlotte wished her to appear in clothes of a richer and more *recherche* sort, and at once the clever active girl herself cut out the stuff which had been previously sent to her, and with a very little assistance from others was able, in a short time, to dress herself out most tastefully. The new fashionable dresses set off her figure. An agreeable person, it is true, will show through all disguises; but we always fancy it looks fresher and more graceful when its peculiarities appear under some new drapery. And thus, from the moment of her first appearance, she became more and more a delight to the eyes of all who beheld her. As the emerald refreshes the sight with its beautiful hues, and exerts, it is said, a benificent influence on that noble sense, so does human beauty work with far greater potency on the outward and on the inward sense; whoever looks upon it is charmed against the breath of evil, and feels in harmony with himself and with the world.

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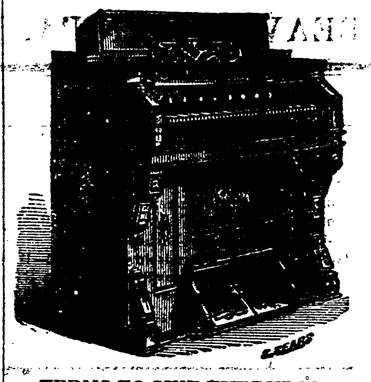

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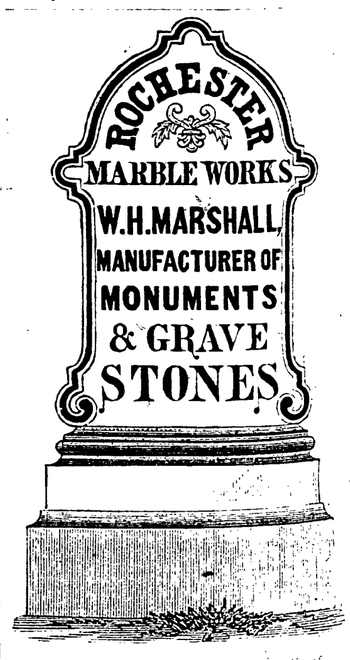

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Natural Masonry and Water Works in the National Park.

Major General John Gibbon, United States Army, lectured in New York city, lately, on "The Wonders of the Yellowstone." He said: When Lewis and Clarke, more than sixty years ago, who made their celebrated expedition to the Rocky Mountains, they were arrested in their voyage at the Great Falls of the Missouri. Once above the Falls, they pursued their way in boats to what is called the Three Forks of the Missouri. The river is here divided into three branches, which they named the Jefferson the Madison, and the Gallitin runs through the most beautiful and productive valley, and at the head of it now stands Fort Ellis. From Fort Ellis we reach, by a good wagon road, the valley of the Yellowstone, which we ascend until we reach Gardner's river, which is tributary to the Yellowstone. Why it is called Gardner's river is hard to discover, for no gardner who knew his business would ever think of settling there; but desolate as is the country in appearance, it contains a wonder that can probably be seen nowhere else upon the earth's surface, and America alone, I believe, has her "frozen cascades"—falling waters turned literally to solid stone. Six or eight miles from the mouth of Gardner's river it is divided into three branches—the eastern, middle, and western; and to the north of the western fork occurs the wonder which will hereafter attract the visitors of the world. A vast pillar stands there, which, from its form, has been named the "Cap of Liberty," and which has been built in times past by a column of water flowing up through it and depositing its sediment at the top. Behind the Cap of Liberty appears a formation that looks like the unfinished foundation of some vast marble edifice, the rigidly horizontal lines which rise one above the other, recalling the masonary of human hands.

Rising step by step over this beautiful formation is reached the higher level of a great basin, in the centre of which, boiling up a foot in height, is a column of water, the bubble and steam from which impress you with the conviction that the spot where the water comes from must be uncomfortably warm. A short distance from the basin several plank bath-houses have been put up, and tubs put in them. Should you require parboiling for the rheumatism, take No. 1; if a less degree of heat will suit your disease, take No. 2. As for myself, not being possessed of any chronic disease, I choose No. 3, and took one bath—no more. When I recovered I made a mental resolution never, willingly, to be a party to the cruel process of concering lobsters edible.

Traveling south up the easterly branch of Gardner's river, pasing a beautiful fall by the way, we reach a high plateau, the trail across which leads us to the Yellowstone river, near the mouth of Tower creek, and from there out upon a rocky point, where it terminates at the edge of an overhanging rock, with scarcely room enough for a person to stand. There is a fall at lower creek and the Devil's Den is just above, and well worth seeing. I have never been able to account for the disposition to name so many beautiful places after the devil, unless on the presumption that he has exclusive right to everything in the vicinity of hot water.

On the 8th of August we saw our first mud geyser, and waited for three hours, in a storm of rain and sleet, to see it "go off." The eruption takes place once in about three and a half hours. As our watches pointed to the hour, the water in the crater suddenly began to boil violently and to conceal the rim at the crater, and a column of muddy water shot up into the air ten or twelve feet, and fell back like a graceful fountain. Close by the mud geyser is the spring called the Grotto, where a vast column of steam issues from a cavern in the side of the hill with an opening five feet in diameter. So hot is the steam from the mouth of the Grotto that it is only when the wind watts it aside that one dares to look in. Close by is the Giant's Cauldron, where a dense column of steam is constantly escaping with a roar which shakes the ground for a considerable distance around. We entered a pretty little valley, with a bright clear stream flowing south into Lake Madison, then in full view, nestling in the midst of high hills and gaily sparkling in the sun light. One fact of interest regarding Lake Madison may be mentioned. Until last summer this lake was supposed to be the head waters of the Madison river, which is the middle branch of the Missouri, situated on the eastern slope of the continent, and no one ever dreamed of its waters flowing in any other than an easterly direction; but Prof. Hayden's explorations of last summer demonstrated the remarkable fact that the waters from Lake Madison actually flow into Snake river and thence by the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean.

All these are included in a territory about sixty miles square, in the northwest corner of Wyoming Territory, set apart by Congress as the National Park of the United States. Americans are sometimes accused of being afflicted with a boastful spirit; and, while willing to admit that the charge is not entirely without foundation, I can readily see how anyone raised in this great western world of ours might very naturally feel some apprehension about going out at night in England, lest by some accident he should step off; or imagine that one used to wandering through these snow-capped Rocky Mountains should reply as the American did who was asked, after crossing from France to Italy, how he liked the scenery in the Alps, "Oh! yes; the Alps. Well, now you remind me, I believe we did cross rising ground." But after all, have we not a great deal to boast of in this country? Have we not the most varied soil and climate within our borders, capable of producing everything from the tropical fruit to the finest Montana wheat grown right under the snow line? Have we not the freest Government on the face of the globe? Have we not kept up the largest army in the world, squandered more money and spilt more blood in the cause of liberty than any other people? Have we not the highest mountains, the broadest plains, the longest and largest rivers and lakes, the handsomest woman, the biggest men, and the best revolvers in the universe; and ought we not to be proud of all these?

And now to clap the climax and the continent, have we not the greatest national park on the face of God's earth, filled with every beauty which the eye of humanity delights to rest upon, and great waterfalls for the ladies, ready-made mud pies for the children, spouting geysers for the men, magnificent scenery and heated baths for all the rest of mankind?

"Taxes are Too High!"

So says many a man who spends five dollars per week for intoxicating liquors, or who puffs over one hundred dollars per year in the smoke of expensive cigars.

Another spends his time in bowling alleys and billiard saloons, confides his business to a clerk and complains bitterly of his taxes. Alas, young man, if your idleness taxes you much more you had better close the shop.

Taxec are heavy, but we too often show our willingness to pay exhorbitantly when levied by our own passions.

Pride lays heavy taxes and grievous to be borne.

Idleness taxes us heavy, yet we heed it not.

Luxuries eat out our income, yet we endure it with the utmost patience. We even permit them to undermine our health, the heaviest tax of all.

This causes a call for the doctor, who taxes them heavily, and deservedly perhaps, as a punishment for failings.

Thus we give "line upon line," precept upon precept, here a little and there a little striving to effect a reform and secure success to all.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

An Irish Mystery.

Once upon a time my father killed a big fat pig—the biggest and the fattest ever raised in Munster. It was all cut up into nice, beautiful strips and packed away into a big barrel. And never was pork more elegantly put down. We put in a layer of salt and then a layer of pork; and thin another spread of salt, and thin pork; and when we'd done the barrel was full; then we poured in a sweet brine that me mother had scalded and skimmed; and we covered it, and put a big stone on the top of it. That ye see, was to keep the pork under the brine.

It was just a week after Christmas—and that's New Year's Day—when me mother says to the old man, says she, "Dennis, we must begin on the new pork." And thin my father said to me, says he. "I want ye to come and hould the candle while I open the new pork barrel.

So we went down cellar—me father with the hatchet and I with the candle. Father took off the cover, and there was the brine, as clear and sweet as ever. The ould man ran his hand down, and not a bit of pork could he find. He stripped up his sleeve and plunged into the brine to his shoulder. "Blood and zounds!" said he turning as pale as a ghost—"Mike, me boy, every blessed bit of that illigant pork is gone entirely!"

And sure enough, so it was. And then we looked, and by an' by we found where and looked under it; and there, right in the bottom, was a big hole, where the rats—bad luck to 'em—had gnawed through and carried off the pork!

"Took the pork away through a hole in the *bottom* of the barrel?" queried the listener incredulously.

"Yes," replied Mike, innocently—"every bit."

"And left the brine?"

"Yes—every drop."

"Will you have the kindness to tell me how that possibly could have happened?"

"Ah," said Mike, with a nod and a wink, "that's the *mystery!*"

Old Churchill.

A correspondent of the Portland *Transcript* says: Some, and they are not few, can remember old Churchill, and his peculiar ways. One day he was riding on horseback, when he was met by an old woman, who had not so many of this world's good things as he had. Taking out his wallet he handed her a quarter of a dollar, and rode on.

He had ridden only a short distance, when he began to soliloquise thus:

"Now wouldn't I have done better to have kept that money, and bought myself something?"

Wheeling his horse round, he rode back to where the old woman was standing, and said:

"Give me that money!"

She handed it to him, wondering what he meant. Placing it in his wallet, and at the same time handing her a five-dollar bill, he exclaimed:

"There Self, now I guess you'll wish you had kept still!"

WHY is a pretty girl's foot like the letter Y? Because it is the end of beauty.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

The Happiness of Shaking Carpets.

One who has evidently "been there" and knows how it is himself, discourses as follows through the columns of the Utica *Herald:*

The annual ceremony of taking up, whipping, and putting down carpets is almost upon us. It is one of the ills which flesh is heir to and cannot be avoided. You go home some pleasant spring day, at peace with the world, and find the baby with a clean face and get your favorite pudding for dinner. Then your wife tells you how much younger you are looking, and says she really hopes she can turn that walking dress she wore last fall, and save the expense of a new suit, and then she asks you if you can't just help her about taking up the carpet.

If you are a fool, and you generally are by that time, you tell her of course you can; just as well as not. Then she gets a saucer for the tacks, and stands and holds it, and then you get the claw and go down on your knees and begin to help her. You feel quite economical about the first three tacks, and take them out carefully and put them in the saucer. Your wife is good about holding the saucer, and beguiles you with an interesting story about how your neighbor's little boy is not expected to live till morning.

Then you come to the tack with a crooked head, and you get the claw under it and the head comes off, and the leather comes off, and the carpet comes off, and as it won't do to leave the tack in the floor, because it will tear the carpet when it is put down again, you go to work and skin your knuckles, and get a sliver under your thumb nail, and tell your wife to shut up about that everlasting boy, and make up your mind that it does not make any difference about that tack, and so you begin on the corner where the carpet is doubled two or three times, and has been nailed down with a shingle nail.

You don't care a continental about saving the nail, because you find that it is not a good time for the practice of economy, but you do feel a little hurt when both claws break off from the claw, and the nail does not budge a peg. Then your manhood asserts itself, and you raise in your might, and throw the carpet claw at the dog, and get hold of the carpet with both hands, and the air is full of dust and flying tacks, and there is a fringe of carpet yarn all along the mop board, and the baby cries and the cat goes anywhere, anywhere out of the world, and your wife says you ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk so—but that carpet comes up.

Then you lift one side of the stove, and your wife tries to get the carpet from under it, but can't because you are standing on it. So you try a new hold, and just after your back breaks, the carpet is clear. You are not through yet. Your wife don't tell you any more little stories, but gets your old coat and shoves you out, and intimates that the carpet needs whipping.

When you hang the tormenting thing across the clothes line the wrong way, and get it righted, and have it slide off into the mud, and hang it up again, and get half a pint of dust and three broken tacks snapped out of the northwest corner into your mouth by the wind, you make some observations which you neglected to mention while in the house. Then you hunt up a stick and go for that carpet.

The first blow hides the sun and all the fair face of nature behind a cloud of dust, and, right in the centre of that cloud, with the wind square in your face, no matter how you stand, you wield that cudgel until both hands are blistered, and the milk of human kindness curdles in your bosom. You can whip the carpet a longer or shorter period, according to the size of your mad; it don't make any difference to the carpet, it is just as dusty and fuzzy and disagreeable after you have whipped it two hours as it when you commenced.

Then you bundle it up, with one corner dragging, and stumble into the house, and have more trouble with the stove, and fail to find any way of using the carpet stretcher while you stand on the carpet, and fail to find any place to stand off from the carpet, and then you get on your knees again, while your wife holds the saucer, and with blind confidence hands you broken tacks, crooked tacks, tacks with no points, tacks with no heads, tacks with no leathers, tacks with the biggest ends at the points.

Finally the carpet is down and the baby comes back, and the cat comes back, and the dog comes back, and your wife smiles sweetly, and says she is glad that job is off her mind. As it is too late to do anything else, you sit by the fire and smoke, with the inner confidence that you are the meanest man in America. The next day you hear your wife tell a friend that you are so tired; she took up and put down that great heavy carpet yesterday.

THE Troy *Press* has made a startling discovery. It says: "It is believed in Boston that the murderer of the Joyce children is the nephew of a distinguished *litterateur*; that he was sent abroad immediately after the crime, and that the influence and wealth of the family have prevented any attempt to bring him to justice."

A NEGRO woman in Erie allowed a gentleman of that city to name her baby, the other day, in consideration of a two dollar bill, and the poor little thing was christened William Henry Washington Grant Colfax Scipio Brutus Halifax Weed Joshua Louis Jack Madison Buffalo Bill Saunders.

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NOTICE TO SPECIAL TAX PAYERS.
The law of December 24th, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment, which renders him liable to a Special Tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax before commencing business.
The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco and on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000	500 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
and for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, more than two horses	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, 2 horses	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, 1 horse	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.
Special Tax Payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the Special Tax Year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.
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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.,

Friday Morning, May 23, 1873.

OUR NOMINATING SYSTEM.

The comments of the *Beaver County Press* upon the proposed change in nominating candidates, suggests some further discussion of the matter, and perhaps, some needed explanations. As a member of the Executive Committee, which proposed the amendment, we are at liberty to say that the Committee represented all the "large boroughs," and no one suspected that the language of the preamble, to which the *Press* refers, was so unfortunately chosen as to invite the construction it has given it, viz: a "stigma" upon the "larger boroughs."

"The concentration of power" in those boroughs under the present system was thought to be a naked, unquestioned fact, clearly indicated by a prevailing custom, which gives almost a solid vote to the "home" candidate, who may possibly need but a few hundred votes to be nominated; indicated also by the larger proportionate vote which is easily polled in the boroughs, because less effected by the weather and the pressure of spring work.

The case of New Brighton, cited, as having received no important office in the past, simply shows that she did not care to use the power which she unquestionably possessed.

Again, as to the time given for deliberation, the Committee thought that the proposed change would be readily comprehended, as it sought to effect *only* the objectionable features of the present system, and in those particulars wherein it is not, in any true sense, the "popular system."

The intuitive perception of American citizens, of whatever political organization, instantly recognizes, we think, the propriety of changing any rule or law, so called, which permits one-fifth, or perchance one-tenth of the membership of a party, to dictate the nominations, or the policy of the entire body.

A vote "for the amendment" at the primary elections, if we understand it, simply adopts, in lieu of the admitted defects in our present system, details for future consideration. Deliberation and discussion, intelligent and prudent counsel would then be expected of the party during the coming year, in the hope that its Rules and Regulations might be so wisely framed, in recognition of the change, as to make the Convention truly a representative body, and its decisions, therefore, authoritative. The *old* delegate system would necessarily be improved.

The object of the proposed change is to get nearer the American idea of majority rule; to promote thereby harmony and good feeling, and to prevent the bitterness which springs from local and class contests.

The doubt expressed, as to the realization of this hope, is not sustained, we think, by the illustration. Three candidates are supported for a certain office. A polls 700 votes, B 900 and C 1000. The possible nomination of A by the Convention, would certainly, the *Press* thinks, send the other candidates, "home soreheads," as "B and C are evidently both stronger men with the people. This may be so, but is not, we claim, evidently the case.

Let us suppose that C is a class candidate, in the interest of one or two rival factions, and polls the entire strength of that faction, 1000 votes. A and B divide the vote of the opposite faction, and are both competent men. As against A or B C might be largely in the minority. These facts would not appear under the present system, and yet be fully known to delegates, personally familiar with the characters and preferences of voters in their respective districts. The friends of C, failing to secure any additional support from A or B, may prefer A to B, for obvious reasons, and cast their strength in that direction.

Would the nomination of C, under the present system, in the above not improbable contingency, promote greater harmony in the party, than the possible nomination of A, under the amended system?

But this illustration is the most favorable to the present system of any that could be selected. If, in this case, C's nomination might be unsatisfactory to the majority, what would it be in the event of ten or twelve candidates in the field, allowing him to win by a showing of 500 to 600 votes?

We have, it is true, secured in most cases, very worthy candidates under the present system, but other men, equally worthy, but unsuccessful, have been perhaps needlessly embittered by this delusive test of popular strength. But arguments can readily be adduced upon both sides of this question. The Committee have discharged their duty, in submitting the plan of those favoring a change, to a vote of the party.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONER SCANDAL.

The evidence is conclusive that the United States Commissioner at Vienna, Gen. Van Buren, and some few of his associates, have been guilty of fraud and corruption in the management of the American department of the Vienna Exposition, and that in consequence of these irregularities and improprieties, much severe criticism has been indulged in to the mortification of our other representatives and citizens now there. It is said that the facts of this scandal are even worse than yet represented, but what is known is sufficiently humiliating, and ought to consign the guilty parties to political oblivion and eternal shame. The Government has removed or suspended Van Buren, and those implicated in his frauds, and we may yet hope that under honest management, confidence in American integrity may be restored and our part in the exposition made creditable to the nation. In such gigantic displays nations become rivals, and the part which each power enacts is illustrative of its national life and progress, and must have great influence in shaping the course of events, and stimulating the energies of peace. Thus far the Vienna Exposition has not equaled expectations, and apprehensions are expressed that it will never be a brilliant success, but when there will be a continual flow of visitors towards the Austrian capital who undoubtedly will change the prospects for the better, and possibly transform the dismal croakings of those dissatisfied into shouts of joy and praise over the splendid final result.

In the New York Legislature the other day Mr. McGuire, a member from Schuyler county, in speaking on the bill known as "a bill to facilitate a settlement with Ezra Cornell," but which empowers him to sell the lands, amounting to some 990,000 acres, located in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, at prices which would realize for the land $9,000,000, charged, in a very long and sharp speech, that Mr. Cornell had been acting apparently the part of a philanthropist, but in reality was a sordid wretch, intent on gain; that he was at the head of a ring organized to purchase the lands at $2,000,000, when they were really worth $24,000,000. The day after these charges were made Mr. Cornell telegraphed immediately to Governor Dix, indignantly denying them, and calling for the appointment of a commission to thoroughly investigate them, and alleges that they were instigated by disappointed schemers, enraged at his efforts to keep their hands out of the fund which he created for education. Both Mr. McGuire and Ezra Cornell are men of high character and spotless reputation, which fact only serves to make the charges more astounding. It is said that public opinion is suspended in New York in regard to the truth of the matter, but the case is sure to attract general attention in the country. If such a man as Mr. Cornell, who has been considered a public benefactor in donating $500,000 to Cornell University and 300 or 400 acres of ground on which the College buildings are built, and in so managing the finances of the institution as to create an immense fund for the same, should now fall from this proud position, it would be a terrible calamity, and in connection with other frauds of recent date, would be sad evidence of the corruption of public morals. We are inclined, however, to believe Mr. Cornell; that the charges against him are false in every particular, and that a rigid investigation will so prove.

DRESS REFORM.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps read an essay upon dress reform, at a recent meeting of the Boston Woman's Club which is published in the New York *Independent* and abounds with sparkling wit, practical thought, and earnest feeling. Miss Phelps values time too highly to waste it in trimming dresses; she deprecates the prevalent mania of excessive ornamentation and elaboration which fashion requires of her votaries and advocates simplicity and comfort instead. Long skirts, tight waists and humps were denounced by the club as unseemly and abhorent, in the general and animated discussion that followed the essayist, and it was proposed to cut them off from three to five inches. We think the ladies should give this subject serious attention for it is a reform much needed. Years ago it was attempted but failed; the movement was then premature; but now when such women of unquestioned goodness and ability as Miss Phelps have taken up the lost cause, may we not hope that some good will come of it which will lead to less slavish following of fashion, and more simple, useful, and not less becoming styles. If the women of our country are allowed to enter on wider fields of labor and compete with men in the struggle of life on equal terms, the necessity of a simpler and more convenient dress will certainly be felt, and then we may expect a reform, but as long as ladies are restricted in their sphere by laws and kept, for want of employment, idle, their time will mostly be devoted to the adornments of their person and other frivolous entertainments, and fashion will have its way in spite of the excellent essays of such as Miss Phelps.

Some of our Democratic friends and the *Argus* are terribly opposed to the adoption of the proposed change in our nominating system. We have been using the so called popular vote plan for a number of years and it is significant that our officious Democratic friends have never urged its adoption by their party. Neither the *Argus* nor the *Conservative* has to our knowledge advocated the system for the special benefit of its party, except indirectly by fastening it upon the Republican party. Now we think that our opponents either should adopt the system themselves, to prove the sincerity of their counsels, or dry up. Sometimes it is well to seek wisdom of one's adversaries, but not in politics, and the very fact that the *Argus* and Democrats are anxious that the Republicans shall adhere to their present system, should be enough to convince any good Republican that such adherence is unwise and dangerous.

We are to receive from Great Britain next September the Alabama Indemnity in gold, and the reception of such a large amount of gold in this country at one time has created some fears that it will unsettle the money market, and cause considerable fluctuations in the price of gold; but the Secretary has so much power over the control of the gold market in this country that we do not anticipate any great change from the payment of the indemnity fund alone, unless other speculative causes are at work to force such a result. Such a huge transaction does not occur every day.

George Francis Train who was some days ago declared to be sane and responsible for his acts by a jury that had heard all the evidence on the question of his supposed insanity, has again been before the court on an indictment of sending obscene matter through the United States mails, and the jury after hearing the evidence was ordered by the court to bring in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, and since his insanity continues, George Francis Train, it is said, will be incarcerated in an insane asylum.

POLITICAL.

—The Beaver county Democratic committee will meet in Beaver on Thursday, June 5th.

—A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* nominates Governor Dix for the Presidency, in view of his stability and firmness.

—J. R. McMiller, of Somerset county, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly.

—The Hon. Jonathan Allison, of Washington county, is announced as a candidate for re-nomination for the Legislature.

—Besides Col. Wm. F. Wagonseller already announced, Jeremiah Bogan, of Port Trevorton, Snyder county, is also a Republican candidate for nomination for State Senator.

—The Hon. John Leisenring, of Carbon county, is suggested by a correspondent of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* as a good man for the Republicans to nominate for State Treasurer.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the brief existance of the "combinations" among the New York aldermen is due to the fact that there is "too much public opinion and newspaper around."

—The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* advocates the nomination of the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, and believes the selection will lie between him and ex-Judge Kent.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* publishes a letter from Butler county alleging that the Hon. John Hipple Mitchell, the new United States Senator from Oregon, formerly resided in Butler under the name of John Hipple, and that his father and many of his relatives still live there.

—The *Tribune* thinks the assertion that the Virginia Republicans are to run Henry A. Wise for Governor is a pretty good indication that party lines are badly demoralized. Old-line Democrats will rub their eyes with astonishment to see Republicans voting for the man who refused to accept amnesty from the United States Government, and who sentenced John Brown to be hanged.

—The Republican Legislature of New York has for the second time refused to pass any "charity bill," such as Democrats always adopted, and it has cut down the canal appropriation between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars. "So that it is not too much to say" remarks the Albany *Journal*, "that on these items alone, as Democratic rule, the Republican saving for the people will be two millions of dollars."

—The citizen of New York who has been owing the Government half a million dollars taxes for four years has at length paid up under protest. The interest meantime would amount to $150,000. If [illegible] people to dawdle in that way, what kind of government would it be? Well, it would be just that is certain, which it isn't, when it administers the law promptly on John Smith, laborer, and dilatorily on Vanderbilt, millionaire.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: It is a matter of just pride to Pennsylvanians that as soon as the Secretary of State received a detailed report of the examination ordered into the alleged irregularities of the suspended American Commissioners at Vienna, he at once directed the restoration of Colonel Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, upon whom not even a shadow of suspicion rests, and whose course throughout has been of the most upright and honorable character.

—A fruitful subject for investigation is thus suggested to the next Congress by the Chicago *Tribune*: "The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. will come before the XLIIId Congress as Credit Mobilier did before the last session of the XLIId Congress. It will present a crime perpetrated under the forms of law more vile and degrading than the grand combination for defrauding the Government in Union Pacific. It will involve officials who were engaged in a huge blackmailing transaction, and will develop the nefarious ways and means adopted by spies, informers, and vampires who operate under the protection of Government authority. The demand for investigation will come from the entire mercantile community of the country, which cannot afford to permit one of its members to be bled after the fashion in which Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were plundered, since they may all be subject to the same process."

—The following names are announced in the Lawrence *Guardian* as Republican candidates for nomination at the primary meetings on June 14th: Assembly—Hugh Flinn, 2d Ward, New Castle; E. S. N. Morgan, 1st Ward. Sheriff—W. R. Gealey, Plaingrove tp; Francis Gibson North Beaver tp.; Samuel C. Stickle, Slipperyrock tp., late of Co. F. 100th P. V.; S. J. McBride, of Hickory tp., a member of the 78th Reg. Pa. Vols. from '61 to '65; James McWilliams, Union tp.; Wm. Stewart, North Beaver tp. Treasurer—Forbes Holton, 2d Ward, New Castle; Caleb Josephs, of Big Beaver township, late of the 100th Pa. Vols.; John Blevins, 2d Ward, New Castle. Register and Recorder—James J. Crowl, 1st Ward, New Castle; W. W. Officer, of North Beaver township, late of Battery B. 1st Pa. Art'y.; James E. Roberts, of Scott township, late of Co. B, 184th Regt. P. V. Commissioner—Andrew Nelson, Scott township; James Watson, Wilmington township; James D. Bryson, 2d Ward, New Castle. Auditor—Lafayette Baldwin, Shenango township.

—Frank Cowan's paper publishes the following names as candidates for nomination, subject to the Democratic primary meetings of Westmoreland county: Assembly—W. J. K. Kline, of Greensburg; Dr. H. B. Piper, of Greensburg; Thompson McLain, of Rostraver Township; James L. Toner, of Derry Township; C. R. Painter, of Greensburg; W. J. Robertson, (Farmer.) of S. Huntingdon Township.

—At the Jefferson County Republican Convention held at Steubenville on Thursday, May 17, the delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. E. F. Noyes for Governor, A. T. Brinsmade for Lieutenant Governor, and W. T. Wilson for Comptroller. Resolutions were offered by Gen. A. G. McCook, and adopted, that the action of the majority in the late Congress in passing the "back salary" bill, whereby, on the last day's session, they voted themselves a gratuity of five thousand dollars each for services already performed, was a violation of trust reposed in them by their constituents and disgraceful plundering of the National Treasury, and the members so voting justly forfeited the confidence of the people; that the thanks of the people of Jefferson county are due Jacob A. Ambler, late Representative in Congress, for faithful, honest discharge of official duties, more especially for the manner in which he opposed the salary grab at every stage of its progress.

—The Pittsburgh Morning *Mail* says: There never was a truer adage than that politics make strange bedfellows. The latest illustration comes from Washington to the effect that leading Virginia politicians state that ex-Governor Henty A. Wise is making an effort to get the Republican nomination for Governor. Colonel Hughs, who has heretofore been spoken of as the probable candidate of the Republicans, can not, it is said, command the united support of the party, being strongly opposed by Senator Lewis and his followers. Since the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Henry A. Wise, like John S. Mosby, has been seeking affiliation with the Republican party of Virginia, and the proposition is to take him up as a compromise candidate on the ground that he would draw conservative votes. The straightout Republicans of the Hughs faction are, of course, against Wise, and will do all they can to prevent his nomination. Altogether it is hardly probable that Wise can be nominated, but in view of his antecedents, the idea of his seeking a nomination from the Republicans is rather novel.

FROM COLORADO.

General Grant's Visit to Colorado—Spring Snow Several feet deep—Crop Prospects—Railroads, &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

VALMONT, BOULDER COUNTY, COL., May 12, 1873.

President Grant and family have lately paid a visit to Colorado. The great man has come and gone, printer's ink has been freely shed in fat head lines, telling of receptions, processions, balls and dinners to his honor; of how he suffered three hours martyrdom at the hands of a motley crowd of Denverites; who Miss Nellie danced with, and how Mrs. Grant was dressed; how they took a special train to the mountains, and how the party walked on a pavement of silver bricks from the carriage into the hotel at Central City. A growl comes up from those places not visited by the President, for want of time. Pueblo cannot see why the President patronized Denver to their exclusion, and Georgetown is pugalistic because Denver made out the programme, and omitted them from the line of travel. I believe the President has a larger percentage of friends among Coloradians than he has in the East—the administration is pretty generally upheld here, except, perhaps, the Indian policy, and I suspect that Mr. Grant sustained a pretty severe pumping at the hands of the indefatigable newspaper men, to find out what are the President's views at the present juncture. From their silence I think they did not make much. Coloradians are strongly in favor of extermination, and I expect that had some of the most earnest advocates of the Peace Policy passed through some of the experiences of the early settlers of Colorado, they would see the fallacy of their peace arguments.

The elements favored the Presidential party, for they hit a gap in the stormy weather. The day after they left the worst storm of the season burst over Denver and Southern Colorado. Snow fell several feet deep. The winter up to the middle of March was only in name, but since that time we have had a succession of snow and rain storms, with chilly cloudy weather. It has been disagreeable, but not as bad as our Pennsylvania spring weather. In the absence of all mud we can walk out immediately after the heaviest rain without soiling a shoe. It has now cleared up warm and bright, with a prospect of settled good weather. Farming prospects are excellent. For a time, by a want of snow and rain in the mountains, the outlook for farmers was poor, but a great breadth of wheat has been sown, one-half and three hundred acres per farm, which, under the influence of the fragrant rains and warm suns, is looking well.

The Golden & Julesburg Railroad are running trains from Golden to Longmount, 41 miles, and will make the connection through to Jalesburg, connecting with the Union Pacific as soon as the iron can be laid, thus giving the U. P. a through route over their own roads to the mountains and Denver. The Kansas Pacific has held the monopoly and fleeced the people long enough. Ten cents a mile for passengers, and for freight from New York they gobble more than one-half for the last 600 miles over the K. P. Let us hope that competition will bring down the charges. As a new road the G. & J. are very accommodating. The flourish of a broom or mop stick stops them anywhere for passengers. An amusing incident occurred the other morning as the engine was laboring up one of the steep grades. A man was observed frantically waving his hat. To shut off steam was to stop. On being asked what he wanted, said, he "wanted to see if our Sal was on the train." The conductor told him to look and see, but Sal was not aboard. Passing out he said, "Mr. Conductor, won't you look for Sal to-morrow morning, and if she is on stop and let me know," and the train labored on.

The mountains look grand in the clear sunlight; the foot hills clothed with the dark foliage of the pine, loom squarely up thousands of feet above the plain, gashed and seamed with dark canyons where the sun never shines. Bold and threatening they resemble giants guarding the threshold of another world, while above them and far beyond rise the peaks of eternal snow, glistening in the sun like burnished silver giants of the same race who have risen to the heights of glory, while above all lies the blue ethereal, without a cloud to mar the beauty. The mind is lost in admiration of the magnitude of the works of the Almighty. To view such a scene, and to be thus inspired, is worth thousands of miles of travel.

C. W. TAYLOR.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9.19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv.—U. S. Piano Co.....C
Special Notice—J. H. Cunningham.....9it
Special Notice—Mrs. Beacom.....2it
Special Notice—F. A. McKinley.....10it
Special Notice—B. Mulhelm.....18it
Special Notice—Robert Tallon.....27it
Special Notice—Agricultural Society.....C
Sheriff's Salse-h-Camberlin White.....42s2

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Indian Bitters and Pain Conqueror. apr18:1m.

R. Calhoon, of Georgetown, has potatoes in his garden in bloom and ten inches high.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

The Ohioville Post Office has been moved to Fairview Ohio township, but the name, we understand, of the office remains unchanged.

PRICES low for all kinds of boots, shoes, gaiters, low shoes and slippers, at Hertzog & Beam's.

The managers of the Beaver county Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Fair grounds on Saturday May 24th at 10 A. M.

B. M. EWING Sec'y.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Quick Cough Cure and French Balm. apr18-1m.

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-4t

The survivers of the Eighty Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold a reunion at Uniontown, Pa., on the 29th and 30th inst.

OPERA slippers at Hertzog & Beam's.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

On Saturday the Chartiers Woolen Mills of Canonsburg were sold at Sheriff's sale, and were bought by James Craighead at the low price of $9,550.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr25-3m

We are indebted to Dr. W. W. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, for a copy of his Annual Message to the City Council and Report of Board of Improvements of said city for 1873. The message is an able, exceedingly well written and instructive document, and proves Mayor Jones, although a Democratic Mayor in a Republican city, to be the right man in the right place.

Early Rose Potato Seed.—H. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tank Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. tf

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the rules of the party, the Republicans of Beaver county will meet at the usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, and vote for candidates for nomination for the offices below named:

One person for Assembly;
One person for Prothonotary;
One person for Treasurer;
One person for Commissioner;
One person for Poor House Director;
One person for Jury Commissioner;
One person for Auditor;
Two persons for Trustees of Academy.

They will also elect members of the County Committee as follows:

Big Beaver tp	2	Independence tp	1
Beaver boro	2	Industry tp	1
Borough tp	1	Marion tp	1
Bridgewater boro	2	McGuire dist	1
Brighton tp	1	Moon tp	1
Baden boro	1	New Brighton, N. W	2
Beaver Falls	4	" " M. W	2
Chippewa tp	1	" " S. W	2
Darlington tp	2	New Sewickly tp	2
Economy tp	1	North Sewickly tp	1
Fallston boro	1	New Galilee boro	1
Franklin tp	1	Ohio tp	2
Freedom dist	1	Patterson tp	1
Freedom boro	1	Phillipsburg boro	1
Frankfort dist	2	Pulaski tp	1
Glasgow boro	1	Raccoon tp	2
Greene tp	3	Rochester boro	3
Georgetown boro	1	Rochester tp	1
Harmony tp	1	South Beaver tp	2
Hopewell tp	2	St. Clair boro	1

The County Convention will convene at the Court House on Monday, June 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER,
Chr'n. Co. Com.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The names of the following candidates for nomination for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election, are placed before the Republican voters of Beaver county for their suffrages and decision at the primary elections.

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester boro.

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater boro.
JOHN SLENTZ, Ohio twp.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Beaver boro.
BENJ WILDE, New Brighton boro.

Treasurer.
WILLIAM EWING, Raccoon twp.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton boro.
H. W SEELY, Rochester boro:
JAMES TODD, Raccoon twp.
[illegible] A JOHNSTON, Borough twp.

Commissioner.
JAMES BRITTAIN, Greene twp.
JAMES PETERS, Hanover twp.
GEO. W. SHRODES, Moon twp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy twp.

Jury Commissioner.
R. F. McILVAIN, Rochester boro.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Rochester, twp.
JOEN WILSON, Chippewa twp.

Auditor.
S. N. WARRICK, South Beaver twp.
WM. B THORNBURG, Raccoon twp.
JOSEPH F CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee boro.
R. S IMBRIE, Beaver boro.
ROBERT TALLON, Beaver boro.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Candidates for the various offices shall be nominated by a direct vote of the Republican party by ballot.

SEC. 2. All who claim to be, and are recognized as members of the Republican party, legally entitled to vote at the ensuing October election, and residents of the election district where they propose to vote at the primary election, and minors who are identified with the party, and who will be full age at the next ensuing election, shall be entitled to vote for candidates for the various offices to be filled at such election

SEC. 3. Candidates for the respective offices shall announce themselves as such in at least one county paper, for two weeks before the primary election, and thereby pledge themselves to abide the result of the nomination

SEC. 4. The primary meeting for nominating candidates shall be held at the usual place of holding primary meetings in each district on the last Saturday in May in each year, and shall be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M, except in districts where the population exceeds two thousand, they shall be opened at 10 A. M., and close in the township at 7 o'clock, P. M., and in the boroughs at 8 o'clock P. M.

SEC 5 The Republican electors present at the time for opening the election, shall elect *viva voce* one of said electors as Judge, and two of said electors as Clerks to hold said election and discharge the duties incumbent on such officers, under these regulations: said clerks to keep a correct list of the names of the persons voting.

SEC. 6. The electors of each district shall also at the same time and place, elect by ballot, as aforesaid, one person as a member of the County Committee the ensuing year for every 100 or fraction of 100 Republican votes cast at the last preceding October election.

SEC. 7. After the polls are closed the officers of the election shall correctly count the votes cast for each candidate and for the member or members of the County Committee, and shall duly certify the same, over their signatures, and such certificates, together with the list of voters and tally papers, also certified by the officers, shall be carefully sealed in an envelope addressed to the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which envelope, together with a certificate for the members elect for their election as members of the County Committee, then be delivered before 8 o'clock, A M, on the Monday following such election, by the Judge or one of the Clerks aforesaid, to the person who had been elected a member of the County Committee, or either of them, where there are more than one in the same district.

In case the member of the County Committee elect is unable to discharge the duties as such, he may appoint a substitute *pro tem*.

SEC. 8. The members elect of the County Committee shall assemble at the Court House, in Beaver, on the Monday following said election, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and shall be called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee, or in his absence, by the Secretary, who shall preside as a temporary Chairman for organization, and to whom Committeemen shall deliver their certificates of election as members.

When a roll of members shall have been made, they shall elect one of their number as President and two Secretaries. The returns of the election for candidates shall then be delivered to the President, which he, aided by the Chairman of the County Committee, shall open and announce therefrom, the number of votes returned for each candidate, to be recorded by the Secretaries; which being done, and the votes carefully counted, the persons having received the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees, and the result shall be ordered to be published in all the party papers of the county.

SEC. 9. Any two or more persons having an equal number of votes for the same office shall be balloted for by the County Committee, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be the nominee.

SEC. 10. A majority of the County Committee on being satisfied of fraud in the returns or otherwise, of any election district, may reject the vote of such district to the extent of fraud committed.

SEC. 11. The County Committee shall appoint all Congressional and Legislative conferees, and all delegates to National and State Conventions.

SEC. 12. Immediately after declaring nominees for the ensuing election, the members of the County Committee shall proceed to permanently organize, by electing one of their number as Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and the appointment of seven of their number as an Executive Committee, for the ensuing year.

SEC. 13. Any candidate who may wish to contest a nomination, must give notice thereof to the Chairman of the County Committee within fifteen days after the meeting of the County Convention.

SEC. 14. The Chairman of the County Committee shall be the custodian of all the primary election return papers.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee on Wednesday, the following important resolutions were adopted which provides for a change in our system of nominating candidates. The resolutions explain themselves and to their consideration we ask the careful attention of Republicans so that they can act upon the matter intelligently at the primary meetings on the 31st inst.

WHEREAS, The present system of making nominations is believed to be unsatisfactory to a majority of Republican voters of the county, because fraught with manifest injury to the party by concentrating too much power in the larger boroughs enabling candidates, in some instances, to secure a nomination by a small plurality vote of the county electors, and

WHEREAS, It is right and proper that the Republican voters of the county should express by their ballots, their approval of this contemplated change in making nominations before it shall take effect, therefore

Resolved, That we submit to a vote of the party at the primary elections on the 31st, inst., the following amendment, which, if approved, shall take effect in the nominating convention of 1874, viz: "That in case no one candidate shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, then the nomination for said office shall be made by the convention.

Resolved, That the requsite number of tickets be printed and distributed for the amendment and against the amendment respectively, and the tickets balloted be counted, and return made in accordance with the rules of the party governing the nomination of candidates.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the Republican papers of the county.

Shade Trees—Those who admire the beautiful, and who were glad to look upon the grove in the square inclosing the Court House, were much astonished, I might say deeply pained, to see those finest ornaments of the grounds *cut down*. For what purpose was this *wanton destruction* committed? It will not do to say that there was too much shade, that there was too much dampness in the offices of the Court House. Why, remove those trees (if they are an incumbrance) at this season of the year, when we all know, and our Commissioners ought to know, that they will sprout over the grounds as far as the roots extend? And again, by how many have those *silver poplars* been admired, and to those who have looked upon them with pride from boyhood until now, how great the loss appears. How well do we remember with what care our old friend, Richard H. Agnew, planted and tended those trees, and how gladly his labor was appreciated by our citizens, and now to see that some of the fruits of his labor has fallen to the ground, is enough to bring upon the act the just condemnation of our whole community. "S."

BEAVER, May 20, 1873

Hair Dressing.—Those who wish to have hair cutting, shampooning, etc., done at their residences can be accommodated, and have the work neatly executed by calling on J. W. Williams, now located in the basement of Quay's block Beaver, Pa. may2-2t

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SWISS walking shoe at Hertzog & Beam's.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: A trial train of seven passenger cars attached to a locomotive, came rushing into the depot yesterday afternoon, at a speed of thirty-five miles at hour, astonishing those in the vicinity who were not posted, and they supposed that the train would pass right on eastward. When in the centre of the depot the engineer put down the brakes and stopped the train in less than sixty feet. It was ascertained that the train and engine had the improved Westinghouse brake attached. The brake is similar to the one now used on the Pennsylvania railroad; but applying the brake to the engine is one of the latest features. Connected with the brake attached to each car are two perpendicular iron rods reaching within a few inches of the track, and in case of a run off these attachments strike the rail or ties, and in doing so effectually put on the brakes. In the event of one car accidentally cutting loose from the rest, the brake is automatically applied and firmly locks the wheels. At the same time the engineer is informed of the mishap by the blowing of a whistle in his cabin caused by the detachment.

Another recommendation of the invention in question is the fact that by pulling ing a rope running through the cars any passenger can grasp it from his seat and render the brake operative. Of course persons are only expected to resort to this measure when there is imminent danger of an accident.

About twenty miles above this city the seven cars were purposely detached from the locomotive while the train was running at a speed of over forty miles an hour. Notwithstanding this great rapidity the detached cars stopped before they had gone scarcely half the length of the train.

Col. Samuel A. Black, Superintendent of the Middle Division, the inventor of the brake, Mr. Westinghouse, and other railroad men were on the train.

We have no doubt that all the trains on the road will be supplied with these brakes before long, and another safe-guard against accidents guaranteed its passengers.

New Goods.—Mrs. Beacom, Third street, Beaver, Pa., has just received a fine new stock of goods, consisting of the latest styles of ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Shawls, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, and all kinds of Trimmings, which she proposes to sell cheap. Mrs. Beacom's excellent taste, good judgment, and her knowledge of the wants of her customers enable her to make judicious purchases, and to get those articles that will not only be readily sold but be sure to please. We advise those who wish to obtain spring and summer goods in her line to call and examine her handsome stock of hats and bonnets, and tasteful trimmings for the same. Her assortment of ladies' wear cannot be excelled this side of Pittsburgh, has prices [illegible] to show her goods whether you buy or not. Call and see her.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, are selling an unusual number of gentlemen's suits at the present time. We have seen in Beaver, recently, a number of spring suits, fresh from their establishment. They keep on hand the best of goods, and strive to give entire satisfaction to all their customers. Call and examine their stock, and see how neatly they can dress you up, at a trifling cost, too.

Our friend, B. Mulheim, Bridgewater, has just received a splendid stock of Carpets; he has really very beautiful patterns and sells them at Pittsburgh prices. He has handsome body brussels, tapestry brussels, two and three ply ingrains, and oil cloths, that will suit the most fastidious taste. Mr. Mulheim keeps on hand a large and complete assortment of wall paper, window shades and trimmings. Don't go to Pittsburgh to purchase these articles when you can be supplied at perhaps less cost at Mulheim's, who will not misrepresent the goods he sells, and studies to give entire satisfaction to his customers. Mr. Mulheim invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing, and we hope you will do so.

The Butler *Eagle* says: Are we to have an organization for the purpose of celebrating decoration day? We are waiting for some of the G. A. R. to move in the matter; but, if they have disbanded, and show no signs of vitality, we shall call for volunteers,—and, if but one corporal and three privates respond, we will take a U. S. Flag and a basket of flowers, and march to every soldier's grave we can find, and deposit thereon a flower, if it should be but a single violet. There should be no politics in the matter. It is charged that this ceremony was instituted for political effect; we think not. If it was, that time has gone by. It is a wholesome thought to remember those who were killed in their country's service, or who died of wounds or disease contracted while in such service. Let us not forget them.

The partnership, heretofore existing, in the law business, between Messrs. Kuhn & Cunningham, of Beaver, having been dissolved by the death of the senior member of the firm, the business in their hands, at the time of Mr. Kuhn's decease will be attended to by Mr. Cunningham in the room formerly occupied by the firm.

Ladies, Robert Tallon, has some some beautiful shoes on hand that are unexcelled in the market.

Decoration Day.—Pursuant to a call published, the committee of arrangements for Decoration Day met at the *Argus* office on the evening of the 17th inst., and organized by the election of Messrs. John F. Dravo and Eben Allison Chairman and Secretary.

On motion the following named persons were appointed a committee on flowers: Mrs. Minis, Misses Hannah Hice, Lou. Wilson, Emma Roberts, Mary Wilson, Mary McGaffick, Georgie Allison, Nannie Imbrie, Ida Barclay, Gretta McLean, J. R Harrah, Dr. Joseph Lawrence, Samuel Wilson, Edward Allison, William Magee, John Hamilton, Robert L. Treiber, Daniel McLean, William Wickham and Frank Tallon. The floral committee is requested to meet at the Court House, on Friday evening May 23, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of organization.

Committee to mark graves—Messrs. S. M. Dinsmore and Louis Bence.

On motion Col. J. Weyand was appointed Marshal of the Day, with authority to select any assistants that he might deem proper, and Eben Allison was appointed a committee on finances.

On motion 1 o'clock was fixed upon as the hour for meeting at the Court House, where an address will be delivered, after which a procession will be formed and marched to the cemeteries.

JOHN F. DRAVO, Chr'n.
EBEN ALLISON, Sec'y.

"Behind the Scenes in Washington," being a complete and graphic account of the Credit Mobilier Investigation, the Congressional Rings, Political Intrigues, Workings of the Lobbies, etc.; giving the Secret History of our National Government, showing how the public money is squandered, and how votes are obtained; with sketches of the leading Senators, Congressmen, Government officials, etc., and an accurate description of the splendid public buildings of the Federal Capital. By Edward Winslow Martin.

The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, has just issued one of the most remarkable and interesting books of the day, bearing the above title.

Of late the whole land has been ringing with the most startling and appaling reports of corruption at Washington—the highest officials—men whose names have hitherto been without a stain, have been implicated in the charges, and the press has rung with accusations and denunciations which have caused all good citizens, without regard to party, to fear for the future of the country. All have an interest in discovering the truth of these reports, and all have an earnest desire to know more of the practical workings of the affairs at Washington.

The author carries us "Behind the Scenes," and shows us those features of Washington life which we all desire to know more about, but which have been kept secret by interested parties. He tells a fearful tale of corruption and immorality in high places, and gives a truthful but appalling history of the Credit Mobilier Swindle and Investigation, and Congressional Bribery, and presents to us with grim fidelity to truth, the shameful but interesting *secret history* of the Lobby, with sketches of the noted *Women of the Lobby*. It is a sad and terrible story that he tells, but one the people ought to know, and we commend the book to our readers, as one that will richly repay perusal. The author tells us about the hard-worked and poorly-paid employees of the departments, of whom so much [illegible] has said. He explains the intricate and attractive [illegible] making the money and bonds of the Government; we explore with him the magnificent Capitol, and admire the glorious works of art, the splendid halls and gorgeous chambers which it contains; we examine the treasures of the great Congressional Library; we are introduced into the White House, and enabled to see life "Behind the Scenes" there. In short, we are presented to all that is interesting, grand, thrilling, admirable and curious in the Capital of the Nation.

A truthful picture of life "Behind the Scenes in Washington," cannot be otherwise than deeply-interesting. The low price at which the book is issued, brings it within the reach of all, and no one who wants to know the the truth about men and things at Washington, should fail to read this book.

It is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county.

Mr. H. M. Donehoo, merchant tailor, formerly of Beaver, is now with Alex. Black, fashionable merchant tailor and dealer in gent's furnishing goods No. 105 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., a short distance only above the C. & P. Depot. We had the pleasure of calling on him a few days since and found him pleasantly located and connected with a tailoring establishment that is unexcelled in furnishing stylish and neat fitting suits. Mr. Donehoo, who is well known here as a most skillful tailor as well as a genial gentleman, cordially invites his old friends and customers to call and see him and if any of them wishes to purchase clothing he will provide them with such goods as will please them both as to quality and price.

ZELIENOPLE, BUTLER CO., PA.

ED. RADICAL: Please withdraw my name as a candidate for Poor House Director. My name was used without my knowledge or consent, and although I am willing to serve the public so far as I am able, I am not so circumstanced at present as to make it justifiable for me to serve in any capacity as a public servant. Returning thanks to those friends who suggested my name to you as a candidate, I am very truly yours,

GEORGE TEETS.

Some unknown person entered the residence of John P. Linn, Washington, Pa., on Friday night last, and while in the bed room of Mr. Linn wakened Mrs. Linn, who raised an alarm. The thief became frightened and ran out and jumped from a second story window to the ground, and made his escape.

Ex Congressman McClelland, formerly of New Castle, now of Pittsburgh, has been invited by "George H Thomas Post, No. 84, G. A. R.," of Lancaster, to deliver an oration on Decoration Day.

FRENCH walking shoe at Hertzog & Beam's.

A Grateful Acknowledgement.

WHEREAS, The principles of an association of whatever name if founded on such morals as taught by the divine writers, must and will have a tendency to elevate the character of man and thereby be the means of rendering to its own membership, and the community at large the good contemplated, and to successfully conduct such an institution, as in all other transactions of life, money is required therefore all persons, especially those not connected with such association, who voluntarily contribute in any way to its support should receive the thanks and gratitude of its membership; Therefore

Resolved, By King Solomon Temple of Honor and Temperance No. 86 that the ladies and gentlemen who so nobly and successfully (for the benefit of this Temple,) took part in the performance recently held in Rochester, by which our Temple received substantial relief, deserve, and we hereby, by a unanamous vote of this Temple, tender to them our heartfelt thanks and gratitude, and take pelasure in congratulating them on the entire success of their performance in every particular.

Resolved, That a copy of the above, with the names of the performers in full, be entered at large on our minutes; a copy presented to each of the performers, signed by the proper officers of the Temple, and that they be published in the county papers.

D. R. BLAINE, W. C. T.
A. J. KEYSER, W. R.

If you want to get a good substantial pair of boots, either ready made or to order, you can get them at Robert Tallon's store Beaver, or if you want a fine, stylish calf pair, made to fit neatly, go to Tallon's, He studies the wants of his customers and buys his stock at the lowest cash prices in the East, and therefore always keeps on hand those goods which are in demand at the lowest possible Pittsburgh prices. He has just received a splendid stock of ladies' shoes, gaiters, slippers, of all grades and styles and qualities needed. Call and examine his goods. It will cost you nothing to look at them. Mr. Tallon is determined not to be undersold, and if you don't believe it compare his prices with other prices of other dealers for equally as good goods and you will discover that his goods **are as cheap as they** can be sold and are **what he recommends** them to be.

Go to Tallon's shoe store in Beaver for your boots and shoes.

We are indebted to Jno. S Darragh for Washington papers.

M. C. Harton, of Beaver, has received the contract for building the stone work of the famous Bucktown bridge which the freshet swept away last winter. Mr. Reisinger, a most skillful workman of this place will place the bridge in position and [illegible] the work.

Go to Tallon's shoe store, Beaver, for boots and shoes.

Notice.—The Republican candidates now before the people are requested to meet at THE RADICAL office on Saturday, at 10 A. M. of this week without fail. Business of importance to them is to be transacted.

Attention.—If you want a neat and durable set of Harness, either plain or fancy, for less money than you can procure the same for elsewhere call on Mr. F. A. McKinley, Diamond, Beaver, Pa. He also repairs harness in a workman like manner on short notice. He has secured the service of Mr. A. F. Thomas, whose reputation as a workman is well known, and warrants satisfaction to all.

Medical Blunders.

From the period when surgeons applied their salves to weapons instead of wounds to the present wide-awake age, the medical profession has often unwittingly taken side with Disease in its conflicts with the human system. Even yet, in spite of the teachings of centuries of experience, some physicians believe in depleting their patients, already seriously exhausted by sickness, with powerful evacuants, emetics, salivants, cautharidal plasters, or the lancet. But, providentially, public intelligence is ahead of these medical fossils, who belong, of right, to the era of the Crusades! That powerful ally of nature in its warfare with the causes of sickness, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has opened the eyes of the masses to the paramount importance of increasing the vital strength of the body when menaced by disease. They understand that when the atmospheric conditions are adverse to health, it is wise to reinforce the system with a wholesome tonic and stimulant, and thus enable it to combat and repel the depressing influence of an inclement temperature. If the constitutional and animal powers were always thus recruited in the presence of danger, the mortality from consumption, bronchitis, chronic rheumatism, &c., would be much less than it is now. The causes which produce croups, colds, quinsey, diptheria and catarrh seldom affect a strong and active vital system; and of all vitalizing preparations, Hostetter's Bitters has proved the most efficient. It is not claimed that this standard tonic is a specific for lung and throat maladies, as it is for dyspepsia, liver complaint and intermitents, but it is unhesitatingly asserted that it is the best known safeguard against all the atmospheric elements of disease may2-1m

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MARRIED.

JAVENS—SWAGER—By Rev. M. L. Wortman, May 5th, Mr. Emmett Javens of Rochester, Pa., to Miss Elmira Swager, of Beaver Falls, Pa.

Argus at 1 Conservative please copy.

DIED.

CHRISTY—On Monday, May 19th, at his residence in Raccoon township, James Christy, Sr., aged 78 years.

BRUCE—May 17, 1873, Venie Vista, daughter of John T. and Sadie J. Bruce, aged 1 year, 3 months and 15 days.

Argus please copy.

TEETS—Sunday the 11th, 1873, at her residence North Sewickley township, Christiana Catharine Teets, aged 75 years and nine months.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES

Piano Company.

$290.00.

IT COSTS LESS THAN

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

To make any

SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR PIANO

[Sold through agents, all of whom make

100 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We have no agents, but ship direct to families

At Factory Price.

We make only one style, and have but

ONE PRICE.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS

Net Cash, with no discount to dealers or commission to teachers.

OUR LUMBER IS

THOROUGHLY SEASONED,

OUR CASES ARE

DOUBLE VENEERED

WITH ROSEWOOD,

Have front round corners, serpentine bottom and

THE FULL IRON PLATE

WITH OVER STRUNG BASS.

French Grand Action

WITH TOP DAMPERS, AND OUR KEYS ARE

THE BEST IVORY

WITH IVORY FRONTS.

OUR PIANO

HAS SEVEN OCTAVES,

Is 6 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and weighs 955 pounds, boxed.

EVERY PIANO IS FULLY

WARRANTED

FOR FIVE YEARS.

SEND FOR

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR

In which we refer to over 700 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of whom you may know,) using our Pianos in 44 States and Territories.

U. S. PIANO CO.,

810 BROADWAY, N. Y.

may 23-1m.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, April, 1873.

[Paper No. 11.]

FALLSTON.

Prior to the occupancy by the whites, of the site now covered by the pleasant litte borough of Fallston—away back in the dark days when the shot of the savage or his war whoop startled the soldiers daily,—while yet the old "Block House" was standing and was occupied by troops on the opposite side of the river,—it was quite a resort for hostile bands of Indians. The "Narrows" were pretty thickly covered with a growth of saplings and dwarf forest trees, which formed a good place of concealment for the Indians. In addition to this, near the end of the present Fallston bridge, there was a small pond, around which there was a heavy growth of briers and elder bushes, which was a general rendezvous for parties of the savages on that side of the river, and where they could secrete themselves in almost absolute security. Of course their nearness of the garrison of soldiers created some lively scenes in the lower valley of the Beaver. Upon occasions when the Indians were congregated at this place, quite a pleasant pastime was afforded the boys in the Block House, who for practice in the use of their muskets, made targets of such of the Indians as were unfortunate enough to step forth from their place of concealment. A sort of aboriginal duel was kept up, and the hill sides were made to ring with the death knell of many a savage or poor soldier. Many a poor "red skin" has bitten the dust from the effect of a well directed shot, and probably just as many soldiers found a resting place in the valley while this fatal guerrilla warfare was kept up. There is no spot in the whole of the valley that has seen more adventures connected with the Indians, than Fallston. The lower part of the town has been rendered famous in history, by its connection with frontier exploits, already alluded to in former letters Near its upper boundary is the gulch where Col. Boquet crossed the sharp ridge of hills on his way to Tuscarawa, and where Captain Brady trailed the fugitive Indians on their escape from the Ohio. The early inhabitants of the town met with a great many adventures, that would now curdle the blood of the quiet citizens there. The scratching of a bear at the back door through the night would scarcely prove a pleasant occurrence to a lone lady without means of defence, who was only relieved by the appearance of day. To be met in broad daylight, in those lonely "narrows," by a strong specimen of the bear tribe, with no defence but the fair face of a lady, was not one of the most inspiring things in the world. Yet these things are yet within the memory of men and women who are hale and hearty. Our genial friend H. Mc[illegible]ghton, relates of himself that he was once met in those narrows by a bear, just when the shadows were crowding the light behind the hills, and just dark enough to thoroughly frighten him. He could not retreat; he must advance, and he did so with many forebodings, and was only relieved from danger and imminent death by the metamorphosing of the bear into a good-natured calf. I tell this in confidence. But the white man came, and he came to stay and make his home in the sweet valley of sparkling and dancing waters. The aboriginals were compelled to retire before the advances of civilization, and their rude forms of life give way to the more enlightened forms of civilized life.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first settlers at the foot of the Falls of Beaver were attracted by its great natural resources and advantages for manufacturing purposes. As far as can now be learned, it is probable that the first man who dared to claim these wilds as his own, and attempt to improve them, was John McKee, of McKeesport. At what time he entered upon the lands for occupancy is not known, but he declares himself as the first to make improvements, &c. The first record we have of any negotiations connected with the lands is under date of March 18, 1796, when by an article of agreement, McKee agrees with Levi B. Stuart, of Moon township, that he will give Stuart "a part of his plantation that lies on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite the Block House and beginning at a stone on Daniel Leet's corner on Big Beaver, then running up said creek about eigthty perches to a small sugar tree on said bank, then to run a west course to Daniel Hill's line, thence along said line to Daniel Leet's and so along said line to the place of beginning. This described part of said plantation be it more or less, is to be said Stuart's for living and clearing on his own part what the law requires. Said Levi B. Stuart binds himself, his heirs, executors and administrators to live on, or cause some family to live on the said plantation for the full term of five years and to make an improvement as the law directs," &c.

On January 26, 1798, Mr. Stuart formally assigned his rights, conferred by the above article to Joseph Wells, who in turned assigned all his rights and benefits to David Townsend on the 26th day of January 1799, this being done to secure Mr. Townsend a perfect title of certain property bought from John McKee June 19, 1799, the deed for which conveyed to Mr. Townsend for the consideration of $200, "a certain tract of land situated on the west side of Big Beaver creek opposite to the Block House, at the lower falls of said creek in the county of Allegheny, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet on the south, Hill on the west, and Gen. Daniel Broadhead on the north, and said Beaver Creek on the east, containing 275 acres." "It being the same tract of land on which I, the said John McKee, made an improvement which I warrant and defend to be the first improvement made thereon by any person or persons whatsoever * * under and subject to the payment of whatever may be due the the State for the patenting of the same," &c. Soon after this, 100 acres of this property came into the possession of a company composed of David Townsend, Benj. Townsend and Benj. Sharpless, who, upon the 13th day of December, 1802, sold the 33-100 part of this tract to Evan and John Pugh, of Chester county. Among other parts of the agreement made between them were these: Ten acres of ground were to be cleared and a pair of millstones set to work, the expense to be borne by the parties in proportion to the shares held by each. Prior to the setting up of this chopping mill, David Townsend had put in operation a saw mill, probably as early as the year 1800. These were the first improvements of this character made in the town, when it was a wilderness and as much the home of the wild beasts as of man. After a while these lands were laid off in town lots, and ere long the development of the water power commenced.

FIRST SIGN OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The old saw mill was the first industry put to work in Fallston. It could tell a story that would be of much more interest than anything this pen may be able to record. It could relate occurrences of its youth that would be of the most intense interest to the present generation, of what it knew of Aaron Burr's expeditions, &c., of the struggles of that period for the supremacy of treason over government, and the part the old mill unwittingly had in it. But stones cannot talk, and so we lose a pleasant narrative.

In the year 1806, Evan and John Pugh erected a flouring mill, which was operated for a long series of years, and remained standing until 1859, when it was burned to the ground. In 1808, David Townsend erected a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, which became quite a large business in the valley, and for years the town and valley were noted for this production alone. In the same year, a manufactory was put up by Bemjamin Townsend for the manufacture and spinning of cottons, which was carried on quite extensively for a few years by him. He connected a store with the factory, and in the year 1814 was succeeded in this business by Messrs. Thos. Homiley & Armitage, and eventually the Messrs. Evan and John Pugh became partners, when the business was greatly enlarged and carried on extensively, the weaving of cotton checks, &c., being added to the business already done.

During the year 1809, the first woolen factory in the valley was put in operation. Mr. Septimus Sharpless purchased a few shares of the water power, and started this industry which has proved to be one of the most beneficial interests in the valley. This business Mr. Sharpless carried on as extensively as the times and circumstances would permit until the year 1814, when he was succeeded by Able Townsend, who carried on the business after that time. Following this, in the years 1815, John Douglas erected a building for the manufacture of carding machines.

Thus the manufacture of one article had the tendency to induce others to the making of the necessary machinery, &c., to be used in home enterprises. After this time, a lull seems to have taken place for a few years, in the erection of new factories and business houses, and but little was being done in any part of the valley for several years in creating new industries. The reason probably was on account of the war with England, which had the effect, to some exteat, of causing a partial suspension in business, and in some cases the prostration of some local business enterprises.

But during this period, quite an interest was being taken in the water power now so thoroughly tested by manufactories, that had become celebrated in different parts of the country.

Capital was being turned toward this region, and business men were learning the great natural advantages of it for all kinds of business.

In 1823 quite an impetus was given to the manufactories already in operation, by the erection of a building for use in making scythes, by Messrs. Marsh & Stone. The success of this enterprise attracted the attention of William Blanchard, who in the year following, went into the manufactory of scythes, which was successfully run until the year 1836.

This manufacturing interest, like that of woolens and cottone, was

DEVELOPING A LARGE HOME TRADE,

and Fallston, though small and unpretentious, was becoming a prominent manufacturing centre for all this region of country. It supplied a region not reached by Pittsburgh, and the trafficking and trade created by these factories had a beneficial effect in the neighborhood, and gave prosperity to the people. The following year, 1825, a paper mill was put in operation by Messrs. Wm. Eichbaum and R. Clark Stockton, which was afterward carried on by Messrs. Johnson & Stockton, who also connected with it a merchandising business.

There is no business for which these water falls are better calculated than that of making paper, and why this mill was ever abandoned, must ever be a cause of wonder. Every facility needed is here to make a success. The modern paper maker is wont to smile at the old process employed in its manufacture forty-seven years ago, when the whole work was done by hand. The sons are wiser than the fathers in this respect. But with all the discouragements, a good business was done by the old paper mill in Fallston.

In the year 1826, the wire and rivet mill, which has now gained almost a national reputation, was established by Robert Townsend, Robert Beer, Reese C. Townsend and a Baird, of Philadelphia, under the style of R. Townsend & Co. In 1828, John Miner, M. F. Champlin and Mr. Mathers commenced the manufacture of buckets and tubs, which soon became one of the leading industries of the valley.

Afterward, when the business had become more fully developed, it gave employment to a large number of the most capable and intelligent of workmen. In the course of a few years, Silas Merrick became connected with the business, when the factory was known as Miner & Merrick, and had abundant prosperity. It could not well be otherwise, as they are both gentlemen of first-class business qualifications. Nothing further seems to have been done for the improvement of the material good of the neighborhood, until in the year 1832, when additional business houses were added to those already in operation.

Matthew Gilliland commenced a merchandising business in that year, and a large cotton factory was put to work by C. C. Walcott, of Steubenville, Ohio, which was afterwards changed to the munufacture of jeans in 1836. It developed into quite a thriving business, but has long since passed away. In the same year Messrs. T. & S. Kennedy began the manufacture of cabinet and wheelwright work, which was after a while changed into a manufactory of lead kegs. In the necessary hurry and scramble of business operations, so far in the history of the town, but little had been done for the moral and intellectual growth of the people. It is true that the itinerant schoolmaster had found a place among the higher institutions of the place, teaching in odd rooms, enduring the hum-drum of weary and poorly-compensated hours spent in endeavoring to force the unphilosophical, unphonetic, un-everything else but the dull A B C's to a place in the minds of the aspiring youth of the village. Yet no settled provision was made for morals and intellect at this time, though a faithful recorder of events must truly say that in 1832 Fallston was in a high degree of prosperity, and bid fair for a brilliant future.

BEAVER.

STEVENSON & WITTISH'S LAND OFFICE,

198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

NO. 30.

A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp, Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land: 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land; gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM, containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
mar7-6t

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known Powder has been manufactured for over 70 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water *Safety Fuse*.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & Co., Gen. Agts.,
mar7-1m Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. nov8-1y

New Advertisements.

JAMES CALDWELL & CO.

Invite special attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

WINTER GOODS,

JUST OPENED.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPPS AND VELOURS,

CASSIMERES.

DRA DE FRANC MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND SATEENS

All the new shades.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIR LUSTRES

BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS,

BLACK SILKS,

A very large stock of all the best makes.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS SILKS

At $1 per yard.

PONSON CELEBRATED

BLACK MANTILLA VELVETS,

Black and Colored Velvets for Trimming, &c.,

BLACK SILK VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS AND POLONAISE,

CLOTH CLOAKS AND SACQUES

In great varfety.

A large stock of Fashionable Furs, in medium and fine quality.

BLACK GUIPUE LACES, BLACK THREAD LACES, BERTHAS AND CAPES.

Blankets and Flannels,

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES

The above stock comprises the

FINEST IN THE CITY,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

118 & 120 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penna.

dec13-4m

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.

Represent in Beaver County

The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.

Assets January 1, 1873,

$2,259,945.48!

Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company

Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your amily until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!

feb14-3m

THE BEST AND MOST IMPROVED

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

Safes and Vaults

ARE MADE BY THE

PITTSBURGH SAFE COMPANY

167 PENN STREET,

mar28-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIFTH AVE. CLOTHING HALL,

CORNER FIFTH & MARKET STRRETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1873. SPRING STOCK. 1873.

Is offered lower than any other house in the city. Buyers, *Study Your Own Interest*, and examine the stock of J. HANNACH before purchasing elsewhere.

The stock compriess Men's, Boys', Youths', and Children's Clothing, at *Wholesale and Retail Prices.*

Particular attention given to Custom Work.

J. HANNACH.

☞ Bring this invitation with you. mar28-3

WANTED, We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY.

from four to eight dollars per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time, girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address.

J. LATHAM & CO.,
my9tf 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my8'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Clothe and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain. Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Booots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Stricklahd, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CARRY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, Dr. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. SMITH, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James M. Smith, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. SMITH, Beaver C. H.,
JAS. CHRISTY, Shippingport,
mar7-6t Executors.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership existing between Seely Osburn, Rochester, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm. H. W. SEELY,
apr4-2t JAS. OSBURN.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—

FROM PURE WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS.

Price $1.50 per Dozen.

S. BEANER, Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Register & Recorder—James I Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Harrah.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—John White.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary,
S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hursh's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 396—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every uesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopol, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—C R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conway's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka, Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge. A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services, every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbytertan—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Marteolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126, *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor, Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The Rural Grangers.

The rapid increase in numbers, and the increasing prominence and influence of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, have excited no little interest in the history of the origin and progress of that influential organization. The idea was originally borrowed from an association which had existed many years in a community of Scotch farmers in North Carolina. The Scotch society seems to have had for its object the purchase of all needed supplies from first hands, and at wholesale rates, and the cultivation of more intimate social relations among its members. It was really nothing more than a secret, co-operative, industrial and literary association. The numbers composing it were few and its influence small. Indeed, the fact that such a society had an existance was not known beyond the limits of the community affected by its institutions. It was not until the spring of 1868 that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry became known to the people of the West. During the preceding winter Mr. H. P. Kelly, of Itasca, Minnesota, and several other leading agriculturists of the West, happening to be in Washington, had frequent interviews in relation to the interests of the farming population of the Great West. It was about that period that the character and workings of the Scotch society of North Carolina became known to them. The idea was seized upon, elaborated and matured to adapt it to the more general purposes of a national order.

In the beginning of 1868 the order was introduced into the West by the organization of a Grange at Itasca, Minnesota. In a short time another Grange was organized in Jasper county, Iowa; a third Grange soon came into existence at Waukon, Alamakee county, in the same State. From the year 1868 the order made little progress until within the past twelve months. A few Granges were organized in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, but up to the beginning of the year 1872 it is estimated that the whole number of members in the four States named did not exceed 75,000. It is claimed that in the same States now there are at least 450,000 of the patrons.

It may be interesting to farmers in this locality to know something about the internal organization of this now influential Order. As before stated in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is a secret society, no one except members being allowed to cross the threshold of their grange halls. Women as well as men are admitted to the highest degrees in the subordinate granges. Beyond the fourth degree it does not appear that females are admitted. Members admitted to the first degree are known respectively as Laborer and Maid; in the second degree as Cultivator and Shepherdess; in the third degree as Harvester and Gleaner, and in the fourth degree Husbandman and Matron.

The fifth degree seems to be conferred only in the state granges, and upon men only. Those who have been admitted to this degree are called members of the Pomona, or Hope grange, composed only of masters and past masters of subordinate granges. The sixth degree is conferred only on members of the Council of the national grange. This Council is composed of masters and past masters of the state granges. The council meets once in every year. The seventh is the highest degree to which any patron can attain. It is conferred only on members of the national senate, which is composed of members of the council who have served one year in that body. The emblem of this degree is Ceres. The functions of the council and senate are similar to those of representatives and senators in legislative bodies. The supreme authority in the order is lodged in the master of the national grange: but each subordinate grange has its own master, overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant steward, chaplain, treasurer, secretary, gate-keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and lady assistant steward. Officers in subordinate granges are elected to serve for one year, in state granges two, and in the national grange five years. Subordinate granges, by the rules, must meet at least once in every month, state granges once a year and the national grange once in every two years.

The order seems to be intended to exercise a moral supervision over its members, and provides for the care of such as may be unfortunate. The social character of the order is made prominent, but the material interests of the class exclusively represented in its secret conclaves are, it is claimed, most assiduously guarded. It will be seen from the particulars given above that this order is very compactly organized, and, when taken in connection with its vast increase in numbers, its general diffusion over the whole country, and its manifestations of power and purpose, its existance constitutes a most interesting study for the sociologist as well as the publicist. The moral and intellectual welfare of its members, though strictly attended to, does not reveal the broader and deeper significance of the existance of this already powerful organization. Already in many localities has the occupation of the agents, or "middlemen" who deal in manufactured wares consumed by farmers, become obsolete. The granges have appointed middlemen of their own, through whom an interchaage of products is effected at the minimum cost. In some places they have purchased or leased grain elevators; at other places they have employed forwarding agents of their own order. In Iowa they have already built an agricultural implement manufactory of an extensive capacity. Thus far they claim that the se enterprises have proved profitable to them in the great reduction in the expense of doing business, and lessened the cost of manufactured implements. But what is most significant of this movement is the rapid advance it has made. In Tennessee, Mississipp, Alabama, and especially in Georgia, the people are organizing granges with the same avidity which characterizes the progress of the order in the Northwest.

Relieving Choked Cattle.

with any hard substance that cannot pass the gullet, harsh measure should never be used until all other's have failed.

The practice of placing a block against one side of the throat and endeavoring to break the obstruction with a mallet, as is sometimes practiced, is simply brutal. One of the simplest, and at the same time most efficacious remedies, is to give a half pint of lard oil or melted lard, by drawing out the animal's tongue, raising the head and administering from a thick bottle. This lubricates the gullet, sickens the stomach, relaxes the muscles of the throat, and in coughing the lodged substance will generally pass either up or down.

If the choking has existed so long that inflamation of the throat has ensued, resort must be had to the probing, flexible rod, either whalebone, vulcanized rubber, etc., with a sponge or soft substance affixed to the end. Introduce the soft end into the throat, holding the animal's head up, and the obstruction being reached, press it firmly down at any risk, for it is now a case of life or death.

To relieve the inflamation, apply a slippery-elm poultice, keeping it in close contact with the throat by securing the folds in which it is placed by means of cords to the horns, keeping the animal on light, soft food, assisted by linseed tea, until the inflamation is subdued.

GRAIN FOR POULTRY.—There is no other grain that is relished so well by fowls as Indian corn. It must always continue to be, as now the American poulterer's main reliance, for, although to fatten to use in certain cases, it possesse more nutriment for the price than any other grain, and can always be obtained. Corn can be given ground or unground, raw or cooked. Oats we prefer ground fine, as otherwise the hulls are too bulky. With wheat bran and middlings, wheat in the kernel, barley and buckwheat, there need be no difficulty in avoiding monotony. Rye and brewer's grains may be given occasionally, if convenient.—*The Poultry World.*

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At any time after the payment of one

ONE FULL ANNUAL PREMIUM,

The holder of such policy will be entitled to just

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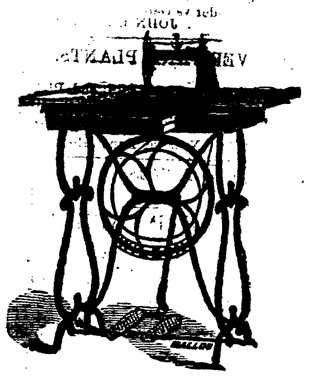

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If You Want

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All orders promptly filled and work warranted.

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Table furnished with the best the market affords in its season.

Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. may16-1m.

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CONSISTING OF

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And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.
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15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.
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150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.
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Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

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Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands. Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT EXISTS.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & CO.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

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Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled." any Piano in my ———

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

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A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Faciss, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1873,

at ten o'clock, A M, the following property to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by land of Charles Katz, on the east by land of E. Townsend, on the south by land of I Townsend, and west by Beaver Creek, containing one acre or less, on which is erected a one and a half-story frame dwelling house, with four rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Graham at the suit of Charles Bertz & Andrew Bennett, also at the suit of Charles Bertz & T. Arney.

ALSO NO 2.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest, and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Pulaski township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of James A Barett, Wm Hunter's heirs, and John Hays, on the west by lands of Evan P. Townsend and Zachariah ——— on the south by land of James Wallace, and on the east by land of James A Barrett, containing 25 acres more or less, on which is erected an engine house, drying house and two brick kilns with engine and machinery for manufacturing fire brick. The tract is underlaid with coal and fire clay. There are also several tenement houses on the tract, and an orchard of bearing fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of F D Houlette, one of the defendants, at the suit of Ephraim Smith. Also at the suit of Wm Kennedy, for the use of Chas Coale and Sam'l Dunbar.

ALSO NO. 3.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 189 in said borough of New Brighton, bounded on the north by lot No. 188, east by Water street, south by lot No. 190, and on the west by the canal, said lot having a front of 60 feet on Water street and extending back to the canal, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, said building having a front of 24 feet on said Water street, north line of said building being 39 feet long, west line of same 30 feet, thence from south-west corner of said building running eastwardly 16 feet, thence at right angles north westerly 6 feet, thence again eastwardly 23 feet to south-east corner of building having 3 rooms and 2 halls on first story and four rooms and 2 halls on second story; 5 windows in front on Water street, 5 on the north side, 8 on the west side and 3 on the south side, one looking southwardly and the other two eastwardly.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J H Woodward and Mary C Woodward his wife, at the suit of William Levi use of Dilworth Bros.

ALSO NO. 4.

At the same time and place all that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Frankfort, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the south by lot of James McCutcheon, on the east by the public road, on the north by lot of William Parkinson, and on the west by lot of James Morrison's sons, containing about ¼ of an acre, upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house containing 8 rooms, with cellar underneath. Frame stable and other out buildings on the lot, all enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John G. Erwin, at the suit of D. Gregg & Co.

ALSO NO. 5.

At the same time and place all right, title interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of St. Clair, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots No. 110 and 111 in Vicary's plan of lots in said borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the line of lot No. 112 on Pleasant street, thence south east along said Pleasant street 96 feet to Bank alley, thence north easterly along Bank alley 142 feet to Spring alley, thence northwesterly along Spring alley to the line of lot No. 112, thence along said line to Pleasant street, the place of beginning. All enclosed with good board fence and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Hessen, at the suit of Thomas Sloan.

ALSO NO. 6.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to the undivided one-half part of all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Jas. McCullough north 80 deg. east 124 perches to a William Hood north 8 deg east 74 per to a white oak stump; thence by land of John Allen north 86 deg, west 59 perches to a post; thence by same south 77½ deg, west 46¼ perches, thence by lands of Weyand & Brittain south 81 degrees, west 89 perches to a post, thence by land of M. & F. Briggs and John Einman, south 12 degrees, west 178 perches to a white oak stump, thence south 72 degrees east 72 perches, by land of Samuel Clear and thence by land of James McCullough north 28 degrees west 112 perches to the place of beginning, containing 131 acres and 39 perches, 75 acres cleared, balance good timber; on which is erected two one-story log houses, one log stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John C. Baker and George U. Baker, at the suit of James Brittain, use of Quay & Harrah. Also at the suit of M. Weyand for use of H. Hice.

ALSO. NO. 7.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No 233 in said borough of Rochester, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 234, south by Green alley, west by Rhode Island street, and on the north by Washington street; size of lot 50x150 feet, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, two rooms and hall on the first story and 3 rooms and hall on the second story, frame stable 12x16 feet, good cistern, fruit trees, &c. Lot enclosed with good fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Morton at the suit of Henrietta Javens, use of Thomas Javens.

ALSO NO. 8.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Industry township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on the south-west corner of said tract; thence north 6¼ degrees, west 69 4-10 perches to a post and corner of lands of Alexander Ewing; thence by lands of said Ewing and Simpson Hall Smith 87¾ degrees, east 156 perches to a post; thence north 2¼ degrees, west 2 2-10 perches to a post; thence north 88¼ degrees, east 84¾ perches to a post and corner of lands of Richard Walton; thence south 1½ degrees, east 98 2-10 perches; thence south 87½ degrees, west 82 4-10 perches to a post; thence north 2¼ degrees, west 44 85-100 perches to a post, thence north 88¾ degrees, west 68 5-10 perches to a post near a red oak; thence south 2¼ degrees, west 11 9-10 perches to a post near a maple; thence south 89 degrees, west 81 5-10 perches to place of beginning, (excepting and reserving therefrom thirty five acres heretofore conveyed to Samuel A. Porter, by E. P. Kuhn and M. L. Kuhn, his wife); said above described premises, exclusive of the reservation aforesaid, containing seventy six acres, more or less, upon which is erected a two story log house, with a one story frame addition, with porch running the whole length in front, a frame barn, a well of water at the door and a good orchard.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen, use of Moses Scott.

ALSO NO. 9.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 1124 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 1123, east by Main alley, south by lot No. 1125 and on the west by Cedar street, having a front of 43 feet on Cedar street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Main alley. Enclosed, and on which is erected a good two-story brick dwelling house 30x20 feet, having 4 rooms with cellar underneath, water in house. Also a good frame stable and other outbuildings on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Christian Camp at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 10.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot number 181 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 182, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No 180, and on the west by Beaver street, having a front of 43 feet on Beaver street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Cedar alley, on which is erected a good two story frame dwelling house 22 by 30 feet, containing 6 rooms and hall, cellar underneath, porch in front, and a one story kitchen attached, 16 by 18 feet, water in the house. Also a good frame stable about 16 by 20 feet, lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Hyde, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees. Also at the suit of Elliott & Hope.

ALSO NO. 11.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot numbered 868, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 867, east by Sherman alley, south by lot No. 869, and on the west by Thomas street, having a front of 43 feet on Thomas street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Sherman alley, lot enclosed, on which is erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, about 20 by 32 feet, having 6 rooms with cellar underneath. Portico in front, also a one-story frame back building or kitchen about 12 by 16 feet, with porch, water in the house; usual out-buildings. This is a good and desirable property.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Chester T. Porter, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 12.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; being lot number 1381, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough; bounded on the north by lot No. 1380, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No. 1382, and on the west by Brighton street; having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley. Lot enclosed, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 16x32 feet, having four rooms, with cellar underneath, water in the house, usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Campsell, at the suit of Henrici and Lentz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 13.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot numbered 910, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 909, east by Thomas alley, south by lot No 911, and on the west by Tank street, having a front of 43 feet on Tank street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Thomas alley, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 16x30 feet, having 4 rooms, with cellar underneath, and varanda in front; water in the house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Taylor at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 14.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all those three lots of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; being lots numbered 159, 160, and 161, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No. 162, east by Beaver street, south by Beech street, and on the west by Beaver alley; each lot having a front of 43 feet on Beaver street, (aggregate front 129 feet,) and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley; on which lots is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, about 30x42 feet, having five rooms on 1st floor, five rooms on 2nd floor and a finished attic, and with a basement of stone part thereof, finished for kitchen, &c. Lots enclosed, water in the basement and on each floor of the house, usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Knapp, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz Trustees.

ALSO No 15.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all the following pieces or parcels of land, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Penn., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: being lot No 781, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 780, on the east by Grant Alley, south by lot No 782, and on the west by Sherman street; size of lot 42 by 145. Also lot No 18 in Barnard's extension of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa, bounded on the north by lot No 17, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No 19, and on the west by Beaver street, having a front of 40 feet on Beaver street, and extending east 145 feet to Cedar alley; also lot No 910, Economy plan of Beaver Falls, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lot No 909, east by Thomas alley, south by lot No 911, and on the west by Tank street; size of lot 43 by 143 feet; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, 16 by 30 feet, with 4 rooms, cellar underneath, varanda in front; also lot No 16, Patterson's plan of Beaver Falls, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Oak alley, east by lot No 166, south by Linden street, and on the west bo lots No 159, 160 161, on which is erected a two-story frame building, 16 by 20 feet, with a one story frame addition, 16 by 30 feet, 6 rooms; lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Taylor, at the suit of John Reeves.

ALSO No 16.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those two certain lots, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lots numbered 1327 and 1328, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, said two lots adjoining each other, and bounded on the north by lot No 1326, east by Beaver alley ... 145 feet to said alley, and having erected thereon a frame dryhouse, for drying brick, fronting about 50 feet on Henry street, and extending back 70 feet or thereabouts, one story in heighth, and with a shed attached, 12 feet wide, and extending the breadth of the dry house; also an engine house, two storys high, 16 by 20 feet, attached to said dry house. Also all that certain other lot, situate in said borough, numbered 1326, in same plan, bounded on the north by lot No 1325, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No 1327, and on the west by Brighton street, being 43 feet front on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet. Also all those three other lots in said borough, numbered 1419, 1420 and 1421, in said plan, said three lots adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No 1418, east by Brighton street, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton alley, each of said lots having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Brighton alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Reid G. Bracken and J. M. Bracken, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 17.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those certain pieces or lots of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lots numbered 848 and 849 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 847, east by Sherman street, south by Rapp street, and on the west by Sherman alley, each lot having a front of 43 feet on Sherman street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Sherman alley. On lot No 849 is erected a two-story brick dwelling house, containing 4 rooms with cellar underneath. Lot enclosed with good board fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles O. Zimmerman at the suit of Edward Wittish.

ALSO NO. 18.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Economy township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: on the east by land of Thomas Smith, south by land of John Kuhlman, west by land of Wm. Brown, and on the north by land of S. W. Neely, containing about forty acres, on which is erected a one and a half story log house, all cleared and fenced.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of W. Breitenstein surviving partner of J. & W. Breitenstein.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand, all bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with, the property will be re-sold at the risk of the purchaser not complying with the terms of sale.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.,
May 21, 1873.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for Illustrated Circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.

Every Lady wants one!
Every Man ought to have one!!
Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS, sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 38 Vesey Street, New York.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. *An Important Invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercises or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by Mail when requested, circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

---

80 DOLLARS worth of goods advanced to agents to commence business with, and large commission allowed for selling. Address J. S. CONOVER, Coldwater, Mich.

apr25-3m

THE BECKWITH $20 PORTABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, ON 30 DAYS TRIAL; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or 20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, N. Y.

READ BY EVERYBODY,
THE BEAVER RADICAL

New Advertisements.

GIVEN AWAY.

A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO, MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR

UNDERGROUND

OR,

LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,

BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive teritory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at June Term, 1873.

J G Nye for use vs Jordan C Nye.
M M Jones vs John Græbing.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Hannah Cherry vs Wm E Curry.
T W Anderson vs Henrici and Lenz.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Carvey et al.
Magdalena Stahl vs James Porter.
Mary Murray's exr's vs Joseph Sharpe.
Same vs J M Imbrio.
Commonwealth vs Jennett Headland.
John J Mitchell vs J H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
J Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
New Brighton Water Co vs Charles Coale.
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Bently & Gerwig vs Charles Coale.
Abelard Whisler vs G L Kersley.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter.
F W Williams use vs George S Porter.
Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.
Coy, Noble & Co vs R T Taylor.
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane.
Coy, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co.
E H Alexander vs George S Porter.

my16 3t JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of Shrubs and Trees promptly filled.

CHARLES B. HURST,
my16tf Near the Depot, Rochester, Pa.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA,

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.

Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.

Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

We will send FREE by mail, on receipt of One Dollar, 25 packets of choice Flower Seeds and our Catalogue, containing upwards of 1,000 varieties, with full directions for culture, to any address in the United States. Catalogues free on application.

DEE & DOYLE, Seedsmen and Florists, 57 Tremont Street, Boston.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No there book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO.,
139 Eight St., New York.

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Agents Wanted. Send for Circular. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

ONLY TEN CENTS!!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to Select and Use Them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher,

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Post-Office, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A very valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it."—N. Y. Tribune.

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—N. Y. Herald.

"A want long felt at last supplied."—Scientific American.

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling."—N. Y. World.

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—Chicago Tribune.

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—Toledo Blade.

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—Boston Advertiser.

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—Harper's Weekly.

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—Frank Leslie.

"We know the town and country paints therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the "Harrison" brand of white lead."—Philadelphia Ledger.

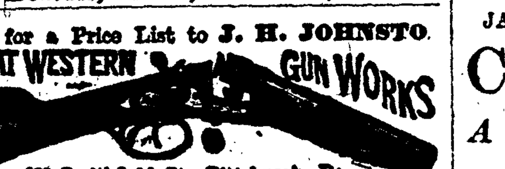
ONLY TEN CENTS!

New Advertisements.

[ESTABLISHED 1830.]

SAWS WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON



179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $20. Rifles $8 to $75. Revolvers $5 to $25. Pistols $1 to $8 Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For cleaning and polishing metals, for cleaning and preserving paint, for removing stains from marble, for washing hands, and for all household cleaning, is superior to any other article made. No other soap or wash equals it, either in quality or cheapness. Easy to use and perfectly harmless and pleasant. All grocers sell it. Manufactured only by EASTMAN & BROOKE, 431 N. Third St., Philadelphia.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

CALLIPÆDIÆ "Beautiful Children." A Medico Philosophical Poem. Originally published in 1665. A reprint of this rare and curious old poem now ready. Price $100 AM. ANTIQUARIAN PUB. CO., 136 South 6th street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE.

We will pay agents $40 a week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COLTER & CO., Charltete, Mich.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

$1000 REWARD, For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

GETTYSBURG

Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, ... and for testimonials from ... NEY BROS., General Agents, ... Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

10,000 GIFTS,

$500,000.

On Tuesday, July 8th, 1873, the Third Grand Gift Concert under the management of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, and authorized by special act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, positively and unequivocally comes off in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., when 10,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to $500,000, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The money to pay all these gifts in full is already in bank and set aside for that purpose, as the following certificate shows:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only

[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
my2-1m 609 Broadway, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

A First Class Drug and Prescription Store

Very eligibly situated in Allegheny City; doing a paying business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The owner wishing to retire from active business, or would prefer selling an interest to a person having good references, and who could give it their whole attention. An opportunity of this kind to get into a good paying business with small capital does not often occur. For further particulars address B. F. GOULD, care Dr. Hays, 189 Washington Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

my2-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES McCREADY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James McCready, dec'd., late of Greene township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. McCREADY, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t Greene Township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES B. ANDREWS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Andrews, dec'd., late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

NANCY JANE ANDREWS, Adm'r.,
apr18-6t. Fallston, Pa.

THE IMPORTED ENGLISH

BLOODED HORSES.

ANGLO-SAXON will stand for mares the ensuing season, commencing April 28th, and ending July 5th, as follows: On Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the stable of the owner, in Ohio tp., Beaver county; on Thurdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Green's tavern, Calcutta, Ohio.

TERMS—Ten Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be paid when that fact is ascertained; single service eight dollars, to be paid when service is rendered.

SIR ARTHUR will also stand for mares the ensuing season for the same terms as above, as follows: At the stable of John Grove, Brighton tp., on Monday and Tuesday forenoons: at the stable of Samuel Walton, Chippewa tp.; on Tuesday afternoons and Wednesdays: at the stable of the owner in Ohio tp., on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

B. D. JOHNSTON, Owner and Keeper.
apr18-3t

Attorneys.

O. A. SMALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.

CAMERON & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

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F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

(NEAR THE POST OFFICE,)
oct4 BEAVER C. H., PA.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER ..... JNO. C. BARR.

SWARTZWELDER & BARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 66 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 75 GRANT STREET,

(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.
sep1'71-6m

GILBERT L. EBERHART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY,

Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

sep6'72-1y

J. H. M'CREERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THIRD STREET,

(First door below the Court House,)
jy1'70—1y BEAVER, PA.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
H. W. KANAGA,
dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

JOHN EAKIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAIN ST., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JOSEPH LEDLIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office, in the Radical Building,)

BEAVER, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

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JOHN B. YOUNG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER PA.

Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.

All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,

JAMES M. SELLERS,

144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected.

dec4'68:tf

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Fallston boro,	"	16 Toll House.
N. Brigh'n & Pulaski	"	19 Huron House.
" "	"	20 Magaw's Hotel.
Patterson tp & B Falls	"	21 Kendrick's drug store
" "	"	22 " "
Georgetown boro	"	23 a m Calhoun's store.
Glasgow boro,	"	23 p m Jesse Smith's.
Marion tp.	"	26 George Hartzell's.
Franklin tp.	"	27 Autenreith's store.
North Sewickly tp,	"	28 Nathan Hazen's.
Economy tp.	"	29 Mrs. Neeley's.
New Sewickly tp	"	30 Snead's store.
Industry tp.	June	3 Allen's store.
South Beaver & Ohio	"	4 Mrs. Rayl's.
Ohio tp.	"	5 Reed & Aber's store.
Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16 Johnston House.
" " New Galilee	"	17 Union Hotel.
Chippewa tp.	"	18 W. Cunningham's.
Darlington tp & boro	"	19 Jacob Marks'.
South Beaver tp	"	20 Joseph Lawrence's.
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23 Jos. M'Ferren's store
" " "	"	24 " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25 James Reed's store.
Frankfort boro,	"	26 Isaac M. Steven's
Hanover tp.	"	27 M L Armstrong's store
Raccoon tp.	July	7 J H Christy's store.
Independence tp.	"	8 John Holmes'.
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9 Todd & Brown's store
Hopewell tp	"	10 R W Scott's.
Moon tp.	"	11 James Prentice's.

☞ Payments can be made in adjoining townships.

Taxes paid before August 1st will be five per cent. off: on and after September 1st five per cent. will be added. All licenses are due by law July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs.

C. P. WALLACE,
apr25-tf. Treasurer Beaver County.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK,

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

NOTICE.

My wife, Isabella Garvin, having left my bed and board without just cause, the public are hereby notified not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WILLIAM GARVIN,
South Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa.
apr11-3t.

FOR SALE.

One BLACK MARE (Ohio Toga), five years old, sound, in good condition, fifteen hands high, untrained, and will pace a mile in about three minutes. Enquire of L. RICHARDSON, Smith's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. mar28-4t

New Advertisements.

HUNTER BOY,

The Hunter Boy owned by D. L. Reno, of Rochester tp., will stand for mares the ensuing season as follows:

At the stable of the owner, near Judge Irwin's, from April 28th, to May 5th, from the 12th to the 19th, from the 26th to June 2d; from June 9th to the 16th, then from the 23d to the 30th.

THE HUNTER BOY is better known as the John Moore horse of New Castle, was sired by the draught horse Clydesdale, imported from England, weighs 1300 pounds, is 16 hands high, dark bay, handsome, graceful stepper, and trots a mile in 2.50 with ease. Terms—Ten dollars for the season. Single service seven dollars. apr25-3t

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ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G HAMMER & SONS,

Manufacturers of

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,

Of Every Description and Price.

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,

46, 48 and 50, Seventh Avenue,

mar28-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE in 1873. It is the only Workingman's Tariff Monthly; has 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

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